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No. 1

Economists On The Crisis

J. B. Condcliffe

Morale And Library Service

John Adams Lowe

Major Operations On The Budget

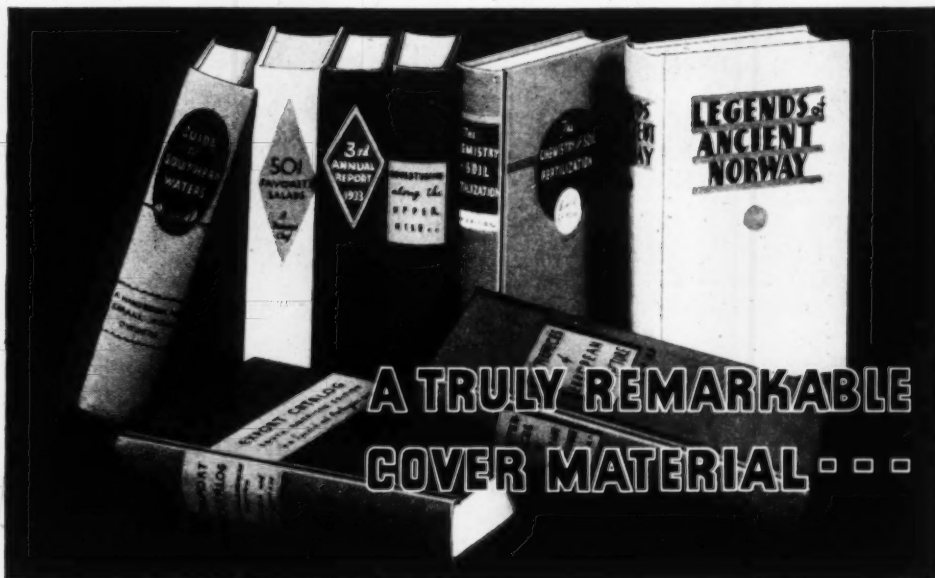
Ralph Munn

The Library's Place In A Changing World

Arthur E. Bostwick

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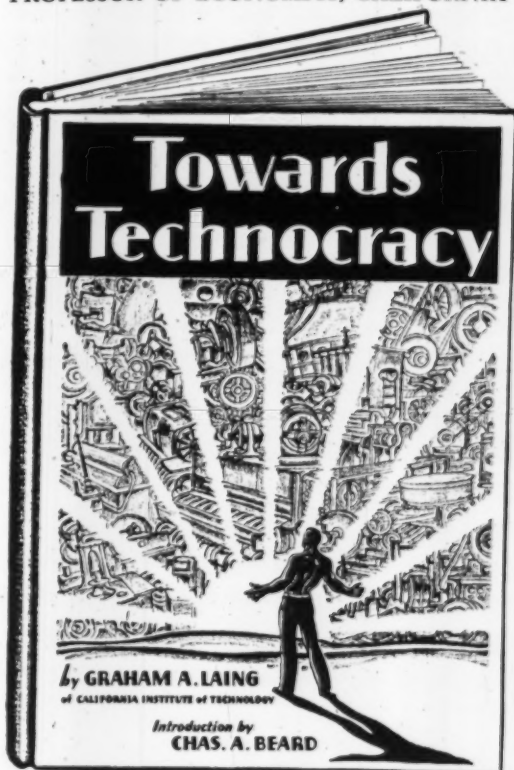
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CONTENTS

JANUARY 1, 1933

| | |
|---|----|
| THE LIBRARY'S PLACE IN A CHANGING WORLD, <i>by Arthur E. Bostwick</i> | 5 |
| MAJOR OPERATIONS ON THE BUDGET, <i>by Ralph Munn</i> | 9 |
| MORALE AND LIBRARY SERVICE, <i>by John Adams Lowe</i> | 11 |
| ECONOMISTS ON THE CRISIS, <i>by J. B. Condliffe</i> | 14 |
| EDITORIALS | 18 |
| LIBRARIAN AUTHORS | 20 |
| SUMMARY OF BUDGET QUESTIONNAIRE | 21 |
| LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS | 25 |
| IN THE LIBRARY WORLD | 28 |
| SMALL LIBRARIES | 34 |
| THE OPEN ROUND TABLE | 37 |
| SCHOOL LIBRARY NEWS | 38 |
| FROM THE LIBRARY SCHOOLS | 40 |
| CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS' NOTEBOOK | 41 |
| AMONG LIBRARIANS | 44 |
| FORTHCOMING ISSUES | 3 |

Forthcoming Issues of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

We have had to omit the Forecast of January Books from this number in order to offer our readers the information in this Department two weeks earlier in the future. Hereafter the Forecast of New Books will be given in the fifteenth of the month issues; for example, the new books for February will be forecast, from publishers' announcements, in the January fifteenth number. With this change comes the switching of the Children's Librarians' Notebook to each first of the month issue. We hope these changes will be of assistance to librarians.

The January fifteenth number will be devoted to Hospital Libraries with articles by Florence Sytz of the School of Social Work, Tulane University; Louise G. Forrest, librarian of the Brooklyn, N. Y., Naval Hospital; Robert Woodman, superintendent of the Middletown, N. Y., State Hospital; and Adeline M. Macrum, librarian of the Tuberculosis League of Pittsburgh.

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Henry Walcott Boynton needs no introduction for he is well known as an author, editor and reviewer. Over various periods he was; Chief Reviewer for the Atlantic Monthly; Contributor to the Nation; Bookman, Independent, Outlook, New York Sun, etc. He wrote the following books; "Life of Washington Irving"; "The Golfer's Rubaiyat"; "A Reader's History of American Literature"; "The World's Leading Poets"; and more recently "James Fenimore Cooper."

CONTENTS

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Background | Philadelphia and Boston |
| Beginnings | The Post Revolutionary Period |
| The Cambridge Press | The Turn of the Century |
| Bookselling in Boston 1657-1711 | New York Arrives |
| The Franklins | Wileys and Putnams |
| Small Town Pioneers | Appletons and Harpers |
| Booksellers of the Revolution | The Boston Renaissance |
| | Bibliography |
| | Index |

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL



The Library's Place in a Changing World

By ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK

Librarian, St. Louis, Missouri, Public Library

YOU KNOW the Latin adage, *Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis*. Note the form of the verb. Not *tempora mutant*, the times are changing, but the times are being changed. The Romans believed in emphasizing control. He expressed himself as well as he could. But I cannot help thinking that the Greek, whose language was more flexible if not so impressive, would have used the middle voice, which was not at the Roman's disposal, and have said "The Times are changing themselves." The Greeks actually did have something to say about this. Their philosopher Heraclitus said "Everything flows." Nature and man are both "events," not "things," to use Bertrand Russell's distinction. They do not "exist" in the sense of stability. They "take place." But before we comment further on this, let us turn to a later adage, due to the French, *Plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose*; "the more it changes, the more it's the same thing."

We can imagine the old Greek philosopher saying, "Well, all this is what I have put into two words. The flow of a river is the endless passage of particles, but it is always the same river." So also, the laws of nature and of human nature remain immutable. This is true of the library, which of course is a small part of a great whole.

The changes in it have seemed so far-reaching and so rapid that I have sometimes been tempted to wish that we had changed its name. There are still persons who think that a modern public library, just because it retains the name of library, is still the book collection of a thirteenth century monastic establishment.

Yet after all, the fundamental object of the library, which is to collect and preserve the records of human achievement and thought and make them available to those who can use them, remains the same. Physical preservation has largely given place to preservation by reproduction. The human minds that can be reached by the thoughts recorded in our books have multiplied enormously. Our plans and methods have responded to these changes. Possibly "responded" is not the word. We have also done our part in bringing them about. They and we have progressed by mutual reaction.

Yet as I see it, the library has done very little leading. I will go further and say that I believe most of what we call leading in the march of civilization has been illusory. The so-called leaders are the ones in the van, but they and their so-called followers are generally impelled by forces that neither could resist.

As for the library, it has responded steadily to public demand. It has often been reluctant; it has been pushed along by its enthusiastic "follow-

Paper presented at A. L. A. Regional Conference, Des Moines, Iowa.

ers." It is astonishing how much of the progress of which we are now so proud was at first resisted by those foremost in the library profession. If you do not believe me, read the old numbers of *THE LIBRARY JOURNAL*. The pillars of the modern public library, as opposed to the old monastic institutions for scholars only, are home use and the open shelf. Both were once anathema to the librarian. The public would have them, and it has had its way. Nowadays it holds the purse-strings. When it is rich, we are rich, when it is poor, poverty oppresses us also. What then, are the changes in our environment that affect us? How are we responding to them, and what further change may we expect?

In the first place, our population is becoming more literate. I do not mean that more of them know the alphabet and can read simple sentences. I mean that more can read books understandingly. The schools are responsible for only a small part of this. One learns to read, as he learns to talk, by practice. The change is largely due to the enormous multiplication of printed matter, and to the fact that a much greater proportion of it is written so as to interest the average man. Here is one of those cases of action and reaction that I have just noted—and it has taken place not only in the libraries, but in the bookstores and with newspapers and magazines. The more readers, the more print; and the more print, the more readers. This will go on until the saturation point has been reached. It is not yet in sight.

A special case, or rather many special cases, of this mutuality of action appears in our literature on special subjects, particularly on technical subjects. The elders among us can remember when there was little technical literature and few technical readers. No librarian needs to be told today, how great is the number of each. Here we have made but a beginning. I well remember that over a quarter of a century ago, when going casually over the book-shelves of the public library in Danbury, Connecticut, the greatest hat-town in the United States, I was surprised to note the absence of books on hat manufacture. Mentally, I blamed the librarian. But later finding this absence also in my own library, I investigated and discovered that practically nothing on the subject had been written. This has since been remedied, but only in part. Every librarian who has served for ten years or so will recollect demands for books that do not exist, or for books on subjects that remain untreated. This is true not only in technology, but throughout the whole realm of informational literature.

The two correlative sins that I have elsewhere discussed—namely duplication and omission—have been committed by the writers of books as in every other domain of life. More than enough on some subjects—little or nothing at all, on others.

And often those that exist are not written for the enlarged number of readers that must now be taken into account. Hence the almost complete re-writing of some subjects—biography for example and certain of the sciences.

Once, as president of the New York Library Club, I tried to get a symposium of authors to tell how, or in what respect, they wrote for library readers. New York, then as now, was literally crawling with authors, but none would admit that they had library readers in mind at all when they wrote. Has the library reader ascended into the author's zone of consciousness? I really believe he has. But there is room for further penetration; the movement has only begun.

Just at present the changes consequent on the depression have deepened the feeling that the "world"—that is, our environment—is now changing with unusual rapidity. Such changes, however, are irregularly cyclic, and not progressive. Conclusions that the present depression is unusual in character or extent seem unwarranted by the facts.

Response on the part of the library is necessary, and we are getting it in various forms. However, where a change is recurrent, it would be the part of wisdom for the libraries to get together and decide on the best course of action in such a temporary emergency. We are not now acting together, nor even similarly. The two most noticeable features of the change are increase of use and decrease of income. I must content myself here with calling these facts to your attention, with the other important fact that while temporary, they are recurrent. Progressive change is different, and it is more important.

As a consequence of what I have called the increasing literacy of all of us, comes a larger use of books and a demand for more expert service. The library's response to the former is increase in size and complexity, to the latter is an effort to train its assistants by means of library schools. It may seem as if the latter response had momentarily outrun the impulse that gave rise to it. We have today in the United States about 2000 library-school graduates without positions. This is in itself a change, though I am persuaded that it is merely a temporary one. Our response has been to cut down the school output; in St. Louis we have altogether closed our school for two years. Please note that this situation does not mean that all positions have been filled with trained persons. If that were the case, our 2000 jobless graduates would be quickly absorbed. It doubtless means that thousands of libraries either cannot afford trained assistants, or that those who control these libraries do not understand or appreciate the necessity for training. Here is a situation that will doubtless evolve its appropriate response, although we may not yet be assured of what form it will take.

I have just been reading with great interest an address given last year before the California Library Association by Professor Avery O. Craven of Chicago University.¹ He predicts that in the years to come the library will lose its popular features, and revert to the so-called scholarly type. Well, the Mississippi did run up stream for a little while just after the New Madrid earthquake. Some social cataclysm might change the course of the public library, but I must say that I see no indications of it. Professor Craven is certain that America has come to the end of an era and is entering upon a fundamentally new day. Now splitting up history into eras is a good deal like classifying animals or plants or books. It is a matter of convenience. "Change and decay in all around I see." You can begin your new era today, or next year, or any other time. I admit the occurrence of cataclysmal changes occasionally, but they are apt to be changes in only one thing or class of things. If you are interested in that thing, then you naturally start your era right there. But I confess I look for no cataclysm in the library, least of all one that will reverse its flow. That flow has been for many years, and I believe will continue to be, toward a condition where everyone shall have access to books—books of all kinds and classes, books on all sides of all possible questions. This does not neglect the scholar, it certainly does not eliminate him, but it puts him in his place—an important part, but not the whole, of our intellectual universe. So far as the library is concerned we are not beginning an era—we are in the middle of one.

In Russia there has been an economic cataclysm, but in extending their popular library system, the government has designedly based it on that of the United States. We might ourselves go Bolshevik tomorrow and I am persuaded that the flow of the library's stream of progress would go on very much as before.

I am convinced that too much stress has been laid on a supposed distinction between informational and recreational reading. This depends rather on the intent of the reader than on the content of the book. The confusion here is a double one; where it is assumed that fiction is in some way an inferior class, whose reading is to be discouraged. First, recreational reading is not inferior to informational, and secondly, fiction is not necessarily recreational reading. One may read mathematics for recreation and a novel to be able to pass an examination. I believe that we are changing our opinion with regard to this matter and that the library is responding or will shortly respond to this change. Of course, this does not mean that we are going to circulate worthless fiction, but we shall exclude it because

it is worthless—not because it is fiction. As for the line to be drawn between what is worthless and what is worthwhile, doubtless individual librarians will continue to exercise their own judgment. I know of no librarian who would be willing to accept the dictum of any kind of a Czar, even if it should be practicable to appoint one.

Certain changes in social customs, of course, are reflected in the character of our book stock. In particular, we are becoming much franker in speech, and consequently we are buying, and our readers are reading, books that would have been excluded from our shelves fifty years ago. Some good people think that this indicates a looseness of morals, but in reality morals have nothing to do with it. It is largely a matter of words. I remember when the expletive "damn" was always represented by a "d" with a dash. Sometimes even the "d" was omitted as objectionable. Now we spell it out, but this does not mean that we are becoming more profane; the contrary is really the case. We have always been more sensitive to indecency than to immorality.

I could name books—some of you have them in your libraries, where theft is described in such fashion that the reader inevitably sympathizes with the thief, hopes he will succeed in stealing and get away with it. I imagine that this sympathetic attitude would be enough to carry across the line many a weak-minded youthful reader. But no one is very much concerned about it, whereas the use of some word not usually heard in polite society makes all sorts of trouble. Note that it is not discussion of the subject to which objection is made, but the use of the word. This is a survival of the prehistoric idea that there is some occult connection between a thing or a person and its name. So we still say in church, "Praise the *name* of the Lord." This of course is in the "taboo" class, and personally I think we should be rather careful how we break taboos. The crack sometimes spreads in directions that we least expect.

No outward change in our environment has been greater than that due to the use of the automobile. Ease of access to all parts of a city has greatly increased. One might almost think that this would make branch libraries unnecessary, or at all events would make it possible to decrease their number. This, however, has not been the case. A new branch in a region hitherto without library facilities will at once pile up a large circulation, and this without decreasing that of neighboring branches, showing that the residents have not been using their cars to visit these branches. Cars parked around libraries do show that what a good lady called "carriage-people" are using them, but it would appear that A's visits to branch B are balanced by B's visits to branch A.

¹ LIB. JOUR., 57:795-800

We should also note how some very drastic changes have been met by libraries in some other countries. In Russia we have a complete economic and social revolution. The popular library system there is comparatively new and has been used by those in power to strengthen and promote that revolution. Being under central control, this system, which is outwardly on the American plan, has been widely spread and thoroughly organized. That the American way of conducting popular libraries should be recognized, as it has been there, as one of the most powerful and effective tools of popular education, should gratify us. But its employment for one-sided propaganda, against which we have set our faces here, is to be lamented.

In Italy, as in the other Latin countries, popular libraries have just begun to win their way. And the word "popular" here, as to some extent in Russia, is taken to mean "proletarian." We have successfully fought this idea also in the United States. Our public libraries are used by rich and poor alike. But it was not always so. Within my memory, the wealthy founder of a local library in New York City, now a branch of the public library, was much angered by the sight of a carriage standing before the door. "The li-

brary is not meant for carriage-people," she said.

In Italy, too, it goes without saying that the popular libraries, such as there are, are propagandist. In common with the schools, the press and all kinds of public institutions, they must be for the Fascist regime or hold their peace. These are examples of response to change, but the response is forced, not free.

What I have said is of course only a small part of what might be said on this subject. It may be regarded as a few illustrations of what I believe to be the facts—namely, that changes in our environment, at any rate those that take place in a few centuries, are not changes in the fundamental characteristics of human nature. The library, while responding to them and changing with them, also retains its fundamental character.

The library in a changing world is thus, and will continue to be, a changing library, but no matter what happens to it, it will continue to be a collection of books and other forms of recorded thought, which it makes available in the highest possible degree not only to those who desire to use it, but to those who need it and have not yet become awakened to that need.

Year's End

There should be music now, a music torn
From horns all flaky rust, and twisted strings,
Frosty and bitter as a winter sky
When twilight blackens, and no faint bird sings.

Such music as would split the narrow gloom
To brittle fragments, implicate with pain;
Thin, ravaged notes that fall like scornful hail
Upon the shadow of a weary brain;

Music to splinter on a breast of stone,
Bringing cold ecstasy, without relief,—
Thorns for the throat of a dreamer, waking
Into a world of dust-assaulted grief.

—RICHARD ELY MORSE
Best College Verse, 1931

Major Operations On The Budget

By RALPH MUNN

Librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pa.

BUSINESS, politics, and football have all contributed to the chagrin of those self-appointed prophets who have sought to pierce the uncertainties of the future. With this well in mind, I venture the unpleasant prophecy that public libraries are to feel the axe of tax reduction lying uncomfortably close to their necks for at least five years. Quite naturally, I should rejoice in my own downfall as a prophet. It would seem to call, however, for only the least of the minor prophets to foresee hard times ahead. Even if business should recover miraculously, it will not change the fact that 62 per cent of my county's income is already mortgaged to pay old debts. It will not wipe out the millions which are being spent for public relief, and must sometime be repaid. It will not reverse overnight the mounting wave of resentment against high taxes and assessments.

If this prediction is even half true it brings to public librarians problems more acute than any we have faced in years. Probably the libraries in your city and mine have never before had a reduction in funds from which they did not expect to recover within a year or two. A temporary slash at the book fund, and the postponement of building repairs and the purchase of equipment were perhaps all that was needed to absorb the reduction.

If, however, we are now facing a long siege and not just a sudden skirmish, an entirely different kind of defense is required. Our objective, it would seem, is to effect those retrenchments which if continued over a long period will do the least permanent harm to the essentials of library service. In any retrenchment plan, there are two lines of approach. The first leads to a general thinning of all existing activities. It is a cut which pares off particles from all activities, but does not destroy any one. This plan is essentially sound, up to a certain limit, and in almost every case it is properly the first one employed. This type of cut applies to economies particularly, as distinguished from actual retrenchments. It may affect every department, branch, and activity. Economies in staff, routine, supplies, building maintenance, and new equipment will be made throughout. Moderate retrenchments in hours of opening and the book fund may be made.

There is a danger point, however, beyond which these general cuts cannot be made unless we are to destroy the basic integrity of the en-

tire system. The thinning process can easily be carried to the point at which we have a large framework with no vitality. This danger point will of course appear much sooner in libraries which have never had adequate support, than in those which have built up reserves of strength through years of generous development. Before the danger point is reached we must turn from this kind of cut throughout the system to the type of cut which lops off some activities entirely, leaving sufficient nourishment in the system for the parts which remain.

American libraries have been criticized, even in prosperous times, for spreading their services too thin. In order to serve every section of a city, more branches have been established than could be properly stocked and staffed. Specialized departments have been started with wholly inadequate resources. Service to an entire county has often been attempted with a trifling sum. This tendency toward excessive extension can perhaps be justified upon the theory that if the library can secure a start, if it can give people a taste of service, larger support will follow. With the prospect of continued hard times, the situation changes. We must now face the necessity of eliminating some of these excessive dependents, else the entire system will be dragged into a state of anemia. The specific activities which are to be abandoned—temporarily, we hope—will of course vary from city to city, but there are at least two governing principles. We will drop: (1) those activities which can best be spared; and (2) those which can most easily be resumed later.

The publishing of book bulletins illustrates the type of activity which can usually be dropped and later resumed without great permanent loss. Stations and branches in rented quarters may be more difficult to reestablish, yet in many cities they must now be sacrificed. Story-telling, lectures, book talks, hospital service, and school visiting may need to be dropped to the end that the energy and time of the staff may be conserved for those who come to the library's own buildings for book service.

Books and personnel form the life blood of library service. Neither item should be thinned beyond the point at which reasonably satisfactory work can be done over a period of several years. The only alternative in many cities is to reduce the size of the system through which this life blood must flow.

In retrenching, the librarian is at once confronted with a conflict between the traditional educational and cultural objectives of a public library and the obvious and immediate needs of the masses of unemployed for recreation. We will all no doubt attempt to follow a middle road as long as possible, but many libraries are reaching the point at which a choice must be made.

The average librarian, faced with the necessity of drastic reduction, will probably decide to close some branches and stations and leave the central library's services fairly intact. Further, he will seek to preserve the reference and study features at the expense of light recreational reading.

Even while making these decisions, the librarian is being urged by social workers to consider the

temporary need of even more than the usual number of branches and reading rooms, and an unlimited supply of recreational reading. They would have us mobilize all our resources, as in war, to care for the army of the idle. It is an unquestioned social need, but unless we are to sacrifice the basic purpose of our libraries we may have to leave the provision of extra recreational services to the social welfare agencies.

"What cuts, if continued for five or more years, will do the least permanent harm to the system?" That appears to be the question which each of us must answer. And in answering, it may be well to remind ourselves that in the last analysis we are charged with the duty of operating libraries and not settlement houses.

Suggestions for Public Libraries

1. Consider administrative coordination of several libraries in the county, city, or school district.
2. Reduce purchases of much light fiction which has no permanent value and wait for dollar reprints of certain books, or enlarge the rental collection.
3. Buy direct from jobber if his discount is larger than that of local firms; buy second-hand books in cases where timeliness is unimportant.
4. Borrow the unusual book from the state library extension agency or set up a plan for regional interlibrary loans.
5. Scrutinize magazine subscription lists with a view to eliminating some of them.
6. Reduce binding costs by not binding journals of an ephemeral nature and by omitting the "rounding" process on periodicals which receive relatively little use.
7. Reduce purchasing of supplies to the minimum.
8. Simplify charging operations (as by use of self-charging or mechanical charging) and order and catalog routine.
9. Discontinue small outlying deposit stations in order to maintain services of larger branch libraries.
10. Consider the desirability of small fees for special service.

—From *How To Reduce Municipal Expenditures* by C. E. Ridley and O. F. Nolting, October 1932. Published by International City Managers' Association.

Morale and Library Service

By JOHN ADAMS LOWE

Director, Rochester, N. Y., Public Library

MEN HAVE LOST their confidence. In this fact lies the root of these troublous times. Men who have been accustomed to exercise well-nigh undisputed authority in industry, in transportation, and in finance, find that in ruthlessly destroying public confidence, they have lost confidence in themselves. Men always have needed faith of some sort to sustain them. Today's turmoil screams this need on every street corner. For confidence is the very basis upon which sound and abiding society rests,—confidence of men in one another, in the honesty and sincerity of their mutual intentions,—confidence in the integrity and public spirit of their leaders.

But how can such confidence exist in a society in which men ignore, in a mad scramble for wealth, all their obligations to the owners of the business, and to the workers who have invested their lives in the enterprise, and to the general public who consume the products of industry? When business executives gamble their own stocks and sell them short, concealing the true condition of their companies from the stockholders and the public; when they use their inside positions to pay themselves huge bonuses and management fees, when they express contempt for politicians and then use funds to buy public officials, influence legislation and corrupt courts; when we all give credence to the slogan of politics, "every man has his price," and proceed to ask cynically about every man who shows an interest in the community or the nation, "What is he getting out of it?" when nation, state and city sells out to the future regardless of the day of reckoning when bonds must come due,—when such conditions dominate it is folly to hope that Brotherhood can flourish.

Men are seeking leadership,—the kind of leadership which will give them the moral assurance they need, and direct them into new relationships. It may be that men have lost their faith because they set their aim too low in the scale of values. Asking too little of themselves and their leaders, they got what they wanted, and it has turned to ashes. Despondent, they cease to believe in themselves, their tradition, or their destiny, and so ceasing, they have lost temporarily power to solve big problems, not because the power is gone, but because faith is lacking. As a result the economic

structure totters. The condition is not, however, unique. The war left the world with confidence in human relationships shattered.

England has gone through the same condition and pretty much without complaining as good sportsmen. The British are readers. They have thought and read and conferred and planned and have won out over the debts, deficits, and depression which would have broken the spirit of a less informed and less fortified people. They have made changes in their government without violence. They have balanced their budgets at heroic cost without destructive sacrifice to the educational and cultural factors of their society. They have realized the need of the public library in such times. A great reading people has found the way to make economic and social adjustments to their textile decline, to take account of the electrical lag of a nation with a steam tradition, through social intelligence and technical imagination have found economic compensation for the recession of basic British coal from the foreign markets and the fleets of the world. Some of us believe that it could not have been so readily accomplished without the aid of the information made available universally in books and magazines.

We have come late into the distressing situation. The world's gold forestalled an earlier settlement. We are today called upon to pay the penalty for the laws we have broken during the jazz-age of intoxicated prosperity, the laws of private and public economics, of human relations and moral law. We shall yet learn liberty under law. We shall come through. The history of the country shows that each economic decline has constituted another intelligent adjustment on a higher level of life. In the midst of economic and social processes this country has promoted and cherished public schools and public libraries, recognizing in them creative power for all the people. These are they which deal with the things of the mind and of the spirit, and these are they which lead out of depression and despair.

In the rebuilding of confidence, already begun, we are confident that the public library is a factor, which, given a proper chance, may to no considerable degree determine the speed and the completeness with which morale is reestablished. Indeed the signs of this are already manifest. To find a way out, men and women are coming to the library to discover how all this misery came about, its causes and processes, and if possible a remedy

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that it may never occur again. Others are using books as a sort of job assurance, if not advancement. There are those who require retraining for new jobs and they seek vocational guidance and literature. Many a man can take only such reading as will help him to escape from himself and the troubled condition in which he moves, but he seeks that.

I am confident that I express the experience of every librarian here, when I say that on every hand in the greatly increased use being made of the public libraries of this state, there is a very real evidence that men and women are coming to understand that in the final analysis about all that matters in life is the quality of human relationships. There is, I believe, a growing earnestness in seeking a better way of living. He who has lost *things* is beginning slowly to find *living*. He who has gained enforced freedom from labor is utilizing his time for learning formerly denied. And I say this at the very moment when I know that the educational and cultural factors of our public life are being harassed by threats of murderous cuts in support, and when there is great clamor for an Industrial Feudalism, and a Paternalistic System of Dole, which would be equally fatal to civilization as it was to the Empires of the Ancient World. Out of this "era of the new-poor," as Francis Brett Young christens it, will evolve a better man, more resourceful and resilient, and better able to adjust himself to changing conditions, because he has had to work out his own salvation.

President Frank P. Graham of the University of North Carolina put it this way in his address in New Orleans:

"The librarian has the opportunity to stand at the center of the process of building a juster and more beautiful civilization. Farms and factories, rails and roads, schools and churches, turbo-generators and libraries, all can join in the making of a more economically balanced and a more spiritually noble civilization. In the center of it all, we will place not machines but human beings, not things but spirit, and not the depression of today but the hopes for tomorrow. Librarians stand expectantly along the frontier of the vast possibilities of our yet unmastered civilization, and with the books and ideas blaze the trails toward the America of a greater tomorrow."

Your work is more important than ever. More than ever you will need to be wise in understanding human beings, sympathetic to needs, and well skilled in the knowledge of the books to use. Into your equipment for librarianship you must build a mastery of human psychology and social relationships.

Can you encourage those who come to you to believe that he who has home, health and friends has everything? It is a hopeful point of view and the right to hope is one no power can take away from us. Humanity conquers. Cervantes said:

"He who loses wealth, loses much; he who loses a friend loses more; but he who loses courage, loses all."

No great destiny ever yet came to a people walking with eyes on the ground, and faces shrouded in gloom. Such fear failure more, than they hope for success. Can we not, as librarians, help man to see that everything he needs, really needs, is here in his community in abundance, more than enough? Sanity, courage and invention will find a way to make the proper readjustments and restore human happiness. For it is still true that in the presence of destruction the silent forces of restoration are already at work. How confidently Carlyle told this fact out to men, when he wrote:

"When the oak tree is felled, the whole forest echoes with it; but a hundred acorns are planted silently by some unnoticed breeze. Battles and war tumults, which for a time dim every ear, and with joy and terror intoxicate every heart, pass away like tavern brawls; and except for some few Marathons and Morgartens, are remembered by accident, not by desert."

We reassert our faith in library service to be a powerful factor in building morale. There must be no surrender to depression, no disastrous retreat in the things of the spirit. Careful economy is just as essential in public as in private business. Because of reduced income there must be curtailment on activities. But we must make clear to those who determine our budgets that too much cutting down means starvation and death. The strangulation of public service without reason may mean the loss of the gains of more than a century of struggle for social betterment, adequate education, health and a culture worthy of American resources and ideals. Depression tests what we really believe in. Our theory of equality of opportunity may be put to the test by our willingness to set up appropriations for its continuance. We must save at every point, but let us be very chary about depriving the people of adequate education. Let us not give in to depression and despair, but rather create a way out by the long-run building up of the capacities and powers of the people.

And what shall I say of the librarian herself, in thinking of her as being a source of inspiration toward hope, confidence, courage and faith. Only this: she needs to create for herself the calmness, serenity and happiness which come from the cultivation of the things of the spirit—the enrichment of life.

"Reverence for truth, and the pursuit of it for its own sake rather than for what income knowledge may bring; contemplation of Beauty and the attempt ourselves to create it for the sheer joy of creation; pursuit of that Reality which men call God, and seeing people as bits of the same stuff as Himself, to be respected and loved and allowed for; the attempt to live, master of life and not slave either of convention or of circumstance—these have always been and still are the way to happiness."

And so toward the end of another week of

conference and inspiration on the quiet shores of this sky-reflecting lake, and in the shadow of these strength-giving mountains, may we take fresh enthusiasm to our opportunity of serving with all the character building agencies and cultural organizations with whom we are so closely associated for the bringing back to our trouble torn communities something of real comfort and calm. We do have a part in the making of a new civilization together, and we are all needed in its construction. I like to think of it symbolically as expressed in the *Servant in the House* by Manson when he described the church he wished to build to the over commercial Bishop:

"MANSON (very simply). I am afraid you may not consider it an altogether substantial concern. It has to be seen in a certain way, under certain conditions. Some people never see it at all. You must understand, this is no dead pile of stones and unmeaning timber. It is a living thing.

"BISHOP (in a hoarse whisper, self engrossed). Numberless millions!

"MANSON. When you enter it you hear a sound—a sound as of some mighty poem chanted. Listen long enough, and you will learn that it is

made up of the beating of human hearts, of the nameless music of men's souls—that is, if you have ears. If you have ears, you will presently see the church itself—a looming mystery of many shapes and shadows, leaping sheer from floor to dome. The work of no ordinary builder!

"BISHOP (trumpet down). On the security of one man's name!

"MANSON. The pillars of it go up like the brawny trunks of heroes: the sweet human flesh of men and women is moulded about its bulwarks, strong, impregnable: the faces of little children laugh out from every cornerstone: the terrible spans and arches of it are the joined hands of comrades; and up in the heights and spaces there are inscribed the numberless musings of all the dreamers of the world. It is yet building—building and built upon. Sometimes the work goes forward in deep darkness: sometimes in blinding light: now beneath the burden of unutterable anguish: now to the tune of a great laughter and heroic shoutings like the cry of thunder. (Softer) Sometimes, in the silence of the night-time, one may hear the tiny hammerings of the comrades at work up in the dome—the comrades that have climbed ahead."

The Golden Year

And slow and sure comes up the golden year
When wealth no more shall rest in mounded
 heaps,
But smit with freer light shall slowly melt
In many streams to fatten lower lands,
And light shall spread, and man be liker man
Thro' all the seasons of the golden year.

* * *

Old writers pushed the happy season back,—
The more fools they, — we forward: dreamers
 both:

But well I know
That unto him who works, and feels he works,
This same grand year is ever at the doors.

—TENNYSON.

Economists on the Crisis

A Survey of Current Literature

By J. B. CONDLIFFE

Economic Section, League of Nations Secretariat

THE WORLD-WIDE economic depression is a subject of unending conversation. Harassed statesmen and eminent financiers make anxious plans to bring it under control. In innumerable ways, small and great, it is brought home to every one of us. Indeed the humblest households are stricken most heavily by its consequences. Unemployment, wage-reduction, low prices, increasing taxes, vanished savings are powerful incentives to consider the causes of such a calamity.

Nor are there wanting explanations of the crisis through which we are passing. It is difficult in fact to find one's way through the various explanations of the depression, its causes and remedies. The news columns of the daily papers are coloured by the universal preoccupation; journals, popular or technical, abound in articles dealing with it and the printing presses pour out a flood of volumes on the subject which shows no signs of abating.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL has asked me to write, in a short simple article of three to four thousand words, a review of some of the outstanding books published recently on the depression. It is a formidable task, not only because the literature from which a selection must be made is so voluminous and uneven in quality; but also because the depression is so many-sided that, with the best will in the world, any one who sets out to select a few books from among the scores that are available, must necessarily ignore not only many excellent works, but many important problems. It is well, therefore, at the outset, to set out clearly the principles and limitations which have narrowed down one's choice.

In selecting the books mentioned below attention has been paid only to those which are written in English or have been translated into that language, and which are readily available. Technical treatises have been put on one side, but the books chosen are written by competent technicians and deal with fundamental problems in a manner intelligible to the lay reader. The selection has attempted also to include only books which deal with the depression in its entirety, or which, in dealing with some primary problem, do not treat it out of relation to the general situation. For this reason some excellent works on such subjects as unem-

ployment or banking have reluctantly been put on one side. And, finally, because the present troubles of the world are so obviously interdependent from country to country, preference has been given to those books which, recognizing this fact, attempt to explain the international aspects of the situation.

It appears to be an inevitable rule that requests for such articles as this are made to individuals who, by writing books themselves, have shown some degree of competence and interest in the subject. In the present case the mention of the author's own work as a starting point is perhaps excusable since the *World Economic Survey, 1931-32*¹ is less the work of an individual than the presentation by an individual pen of the main results of extensive technical studies made by the Economic Intelligence Service of the League of Nations. This service, which is responsible for the economic research work of the League, is composed of a staff of international specialists and draws upon official and unofficial material in many languages. The *Survey*, therefore, has the great advantage of a thoroughly international viewpoint; its materials are drawn from many countries and in condensing and arranging them attention has been focussed upon world movements rather than national situations. It is, moreover, as close up-to-date as such a volume can well be, since, though it was published in August 1932, its final chapter summarizes the economic situation in the middle of July. In its preparation every effort was made to present a readable, non-technical narrative of the events which have led the world into its present difficulties.

While arrangements for the *Survey* were made in 1930 with the definite intention that it should become an annual publication, it so happens that special interest is lent to it this year by the fact that a world economic and financial conference will shortly assemble in London under the auspices of the League of Nations. The *Survey* was not prepared specially for this conference which indeed was not decided upon until the Lausanne Conference met, at a time when the *Survey* was just going to press. But it is obvious that the

¹ League of Nations. *World Economic Survey, 1931-32*. World Peace Foundation, Boston, 1932.

problems discussed are those with which any such conference must deal.

The World Economic Survey is an official publication and therefore confines itself to the statement and analysis of facts without entering upon any discussion of remedies.¹ Sir James Arthur Salter's recent work entitled *Recovery: The Second Effort*,² however, does both. The author of *Recovery* has had remarkable opportunities for inside observation of the outstanding economic developments of the war and post-war period. During the war he acted as Chairman of the Inter-Allied Shipping Control Board; he was present throughout the discussions at Versailles and later became the first secretary of the Reparation Commission. He left that post to become Director of the Economic and Financial Section of the League of Nations, and in that capacity directed the financial reconstruction schemes in various central and eastern European countries, organized the World Economic Conference in 1927 and was active in virtually all the important international economic and financial discussions of the first post-war decade. He writes, therefore, with peculiar authority and inside knowledge, and, moreover, he writes well. Having relinquished his official positions he is now free not only to give his own interpretations of past events, but also to offer suggestions for recovery and for better organization in the future. Many of his conceptions are very bold, especially in the chapters where he sketches the international machinery of the future. No one can fail to be stimulated by the views and ideas expressed, even if some readers do not agree with all of them.

A third recent book which attempts a general survey of the depression has just been published by Mr. G. D. H. Cole of Oxford University, under the title *The Intelligent Man's Guide Through World Chaos*.³ This volume ranges further afield than those previously mentioned since it includes not only summary chapters dealing with the economic history of the last century or so, but also considers alternatives to the present capitalist system. There is naturally a fair degree of agreement among the three volumes regarding the selection of outstanding problems. But Mr. Cole is an incisive critic of capitalist organization and his work naturally is written from his own socialist viewpoint.

Before passing on to books which are written by Americans and which therefore place greater emphasis upon the American foreground, mention may perhaps be made of one or two other European volumes. There is, for example, a striking analysis of the whole problem of both public

and private indebtedness in a German book by Herr Kuno Renatus, translated into English under the title *The Twelfth Hour of Capitalism*.⁴ This book treats the depression as largely due to the enormous growth of debt claims upon current industry since the war, showing how the load of indebtedness which hangs on the back of industry in every country not only raises costs of production but also makes them less flexible and therefore more difficult to adjust in a changing situation, besides rendering necessary a crippling burden of taxation.

The Halley Stewart lectures delivered in London during the winter of 1931-2 have now been published in a volume entitled *The World's Economic Crisis and the Way of Escape*.⁵ The six lecturers, Mr. J. M. Keynes, Sir Arthur Salter, Sir Josiah Stamp, Sir Basil Blackett, Sir William Beveridge and Professor Henry Clay, are all men of distinction in economic thought and action. They differ a good deal in their diagnosis and still more in their prescriptions for recovery. Sir William Beveridge, the Director of the London School of Economics, who summed up in the final lecture, did not have an easy task; but this very fact of divergent opinions among responsible authorities is, in itself, indicative of the complexity of the problems treated and of the profound changes taking place in economic life and thought. Thus two of the eminent lecturers, both connected in different ways with the Bank of England, present very different views on the question of economic planning, the one maintaining that "the too, too visible hand of the politician" is one of the main causes of disorganization while the other sets out a very bold sketch of a planned economy.

In passing now to recent books which have been written with American conditions in the foreground of consideration, one may perhaps begin with two works by professional economists which attempt to survey the world situation from an American angle. Of the two Professor Alvin H. Hansen's *Economic Stabilization in an Unbalanced World*⁶ is perhaps the wider in its scope. There are very few major world problems that its author does not at least touch upon. The distinct impression left by his work is that he appreciates fully the fact that, in addition to the disorganization that might naturally be expected to follow in the wake of a great war, there are slower-moving but even more powerful and permanent factors of change remodelling our economic life. It is interesting to notice that this thoroughly international book is the work of a teacher in a mid-

¹ Renatus, Kuno. *The Twelfth Hour of Capitalism*. Allen & Unwin, London, 1932. Same Title. Knopf, 1932.

² Keynes, J. M.; Salter, Sir Arthur; Stamp, Sir Josiah; Blackett, Sir Basil; Beveridge, Sir William; Clay, Henry. *The World's Economic Crisis and the Way of Escape*. Allen & Unwin, London, 1932. Same Title. Century, 1932.

³ Cole, G. D. H. *The Intelligent Man's Guide Through World Chaos*. Gollancz, London, 1932, or *A Guide Through World Chaos*. Knopf, 1932.

⁴ Salter, Sir James Arthur. *Recovery: The Second Effort*. Century, New York, 1932.

⁵ Cole, G. D. H. *The Intelligent Man's Guide Through World Chaos*. Gollancz, London, 1932, or *A Guide Through World Chaos*. Knopf, 1932.

⁶ Hansen, Alvin H. *Economic Stabilization in an Unbalanced World*. Harcourt Brace, New York, 1932.

dle-western university, the University of Minnesota.

Professor Ernest M. Patterson's volume *The World's Economic Dilemma*⁷ is somewhat narrower in scope, but of particular importance from an American point of view. The dilemma he is concerned with is the conflict between a growing economic interdependence of the nations and the strong revival of national policies in recent years. This is a significant contribution to come from the University of Pennsylvania. The very real conflict of social philosophies behind this dilemma is going on in every country; but the outside world watches the struggle in the United States with peculiar interest and anxiety. The most powerful economic and financial country in the modern world must also choose between policies aiming at national self-sufficiency and at a greater measure of cooperation with the rest of the world. It is a difficult choice in many ways. As has often been pointed out, the United States in the post-war period has endeavored to pursue policies which are in fact incompatible—fostering her export trade, lending freely abroad and collecting interest on her foreign debts, while at the same time maintaining immigration barriers and raising her tariff against imports. It is not possible to achieve such contradictory purposes simultaneously and a choice will have to be made, or it will make itself.

Two books may usefully be contrasted as indicating the risks inherent in the inevitable choice. Dean Donham of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration in *Business Adrift*⁸ analyzes the difficulties that would be created by a lowering of tariff protection to American industries. Prefacing his work by an essay "On Foresight" written by his colleague, Professor A. N. Whitehead, the philosopher, Dean Donham argues the case for social stability and avoidance of drastic changes of economic policy at the present time.

The first annual survey of current affairs prepared by Walter Lippmann and W. O. Scroggs for the Council on Foreign Relations and entitled *The United States in World Affairs*,⁹ on the other hand describes how in actual fact the United States has been increasingly drawn into international consultation and cooperation. Much of the earlier part of this latter volume consists of a matter-of-fact but very vivid description of the way in which the depression grew steadily worse and worse despite the confident efforts of American leaders to maintain business as usual in domestic markets, and of the consequent realization

that international factors were powerful in the depression and had to be reckoned with.

If, then, there is risk in changing, but at least equal risk in doing nothing, careful examination of the fundamental factors in the present situation is an urgent need in order that any necessary changes shall be made intelligently. Here a most stimulating volume by Professor James Harvey Rogers of Yale University, which has the merit of taking realistic account of monetary and banking factors, will be found very useful and provocative of thought. The readable quality of the book is indicated by its title *America Weighs Her Gold*.¹⁰ Essentially Professor Rogers is attempting to cast up the balance-sheet of the dealings of the United States with the rest of the world and the deductions drawn from his examination of the balance-sheet are worth very careful consideration.

At this point it is necessary to draw attention to the central importance in the recent depression of banking and credit policies. All the books so far mentioned deal more or less with credit fluctuations as factors in the depression; but there are many experts who feel that banking and credit policies are more important than any other factors in the situation. In no other section of economic reasoning is there at the present time such divergence of opinion and such strong controversy. One school of thought would ascribe the major blame for the depression to the inflationary tendencies of the credit system in the good years before the crash in 1929. This point of view finds lucid and forcible expression, for example, in the bulletins published regularly by the Chase National Bank, and in some leading financial journals. There is an opposite school of opinion which criticizes the deflationary policies pursued since 1928-9. The main body of economic thought would appear to lie between these extremes. It is all but impossible to choose a single book which shall be characteristic of the general view; but Professor Lionel D. Edie's *The Banks and Prosperity*¹¹ is perhaps characteristic of the point of view which, so far as an outsider can judge, appears to be gaining ground in the United States. The notion of a managed gold standard, while keenly criticized, would seem to be that which is shaping practical policies. The controversy is likely to be waged for long years to come but unfortunately most books on this subject are technical and difficult.

It may be objected to all the books cited above that they lay stress primarily upon international problems while giving insufficient attention to the urgent practical problems such as unemployment

⁷ Patterson, Ernest M. *The World's Economic Dilemma*. Whittlesey House, New York, 1930.

⁸ Donham, W. B. *Business Adrift*. Whittlesey House, New York, 1931.

⁹ Lippmann, Walter. *The United States in World Affairs*, 1931. Harpers, New York, 1932.

¹⁰ Rogers, James Harvey. *America Weighs Her Gold*. Yale University Press, New Haven, 1931.

¹¹ Edie, Lionel D. *The Banks and Prosperity*. Harpers, New York, 1931.

which confront local administrators. This article, the reader may perhaps be reminded, is limited to books dealing with the international situation. It may, however, be pointed out that similar problems exist in almost every country and that the influence of the international crisis has subtle effects upon even remote corners of the national economic organization. For a discussion of the dominantly local problems—unemployment, public finance, the relief of distress, banking reform and the rest—reference should be made to economists in the United States. To a foreigner the little volume *Aspects of the Depression*¹² edited

by Felix Morley for the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education, appears admirable as an introduction. Here are fifteen-minute addresses upon different aspects of the depression in the United States by no less than thirty recognized economists and social workers, supplemented by well-chosen bibliographies for further reading. The serious lay student should find this little book an excellent introduction to a complex and difficult series of problems.

¹² Morley, Felix (editor), *Aspects of the Depression*. Chicago: University Press, 1932.

Gifts for the New Year

*Little New Year, my friend-to-be,
Come take these gifts; they are all for thee!
I give thee to laugh at many a rout
That the last little New Year wept about;
I give thee to soar where he barely crept
And to rise, alert, where he slothfully slept;
I give thee to walk with steadier tread
Past the low green grave of a pleasure dead;
I bring thee the gift of a tenderness
Which is last year's sorrow in New Year's dress;
I bring thee power that the Old Year earned
In drudging toil and in soft ease spurned;
A dusty talent from off the shelf
And a laggard will, ashamed of itself;
A broader, kindlier Charity
For the little world that I share with thee;
A Faith which the Old Year found but frail
Rising to give the New Year hail;
And brave little Hope with her dauntless smile
Ready to share the last long mile.
And best of all, lest we go astray,
You and I on the untried way,
A heavenly Guide for every day!
Little New Year, my friend-to-be,
Come take these gifts; they are all for thee!*

—RUBY E. WEYBURN.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

January 1, 1933

Editorials

"HAPPY NEW YEAR!" For 1933 this salutation must be a program and a promise. This holds true for the world at large, especially for America, and not least for librarians. All must work together on a program to make the year as happy as may be, under difficult circumstances, and pledge themselves to do the utmost in their power toward that end. The depression still clouds the world, but there is good reason to believe that the darkest year has come and gone with 1932 and that the light is breaking through the clouds of depression. But these cannot be entirely cleared away in a moment or in months and the task of the coming year is a serious one. Many librarians have to face its problems with decreased appropriations for increased service, but this must be a challenge rather than a discouragement and librarians have a special opportunity in the proven fact that the public libraries have never been more used or more of use. It is up to librarians to encourage their readers to utilize the enforced leisure, of which we shall still have and hear too much, to better the standards of reading and make that reading the means toward a more successful and happier life for each, which in the long run and in total result will mean a country better equipped for its great future.

THAT THIS fairly represents the spirit of the library profession is shown by the returns from the questionnaire suggested to us by Chalmers Hadley of Cincinnati, whose results are briefed in this number. Of the five hundred responding, a baker's dozen actually reported increases in budgets, while two-thirds had to take budget cuts and make the best of them. This task they took with cheerio rather than in the Pollyanna spirit and the responses proved that the morale throughout our libraries is with few exceptions excellent and encouraging. More than half of the retrenching libraries took the easy path of decreasing their book funds, an unfortunate solution with respect to the future. An equal number chose the step of reducing salaries,

perhaps the wiser course, while thirty regretfully and unfortunately discharged assistants and the others took various means of retrenchment. The brightest spot in the somber picture is that over seventy libraries received support from outside sources, thus proving the interest and appreciation in which these libraries were held in their communities. Altogether the showing is a remarkable one which should and will be studied by library executives to good purpose.

LIBRARIANSHIP is now an international profession, knit together by bonds of friendship and common endeavor the world over. This makes librarians trustees of a wise internationalism which, without decreasing our pride for and love of our own nation, extends a helping hand to sister nations not so prosperous as our own. The Chicago conference of 1933 will be an international gathering and American librarians should be alert to make that occasion the means for strengthening the ties which the International Federation of Library Associations truly represents. Every effort should be made to secure the widest possible and most representative attendance from abroad and perhaps it might be practicable for libraries which can utilize or collect funds for the purpose to concentrate effort in behalf of specified libraries or librarians in other countries anxious to participate, but without the necessary means. In many communities public-spirited folk of international mind might be willing to contribute toward this amicable end. Among librarians, each proud of the country which is home, there is no sense of nationalism which divides but a strong feeling of unity in the great work which makes that profession one of the great means of social advance and world progress.

THE AMERICAN Library Association, which showed such extraordinary increase in membership with the preceeding year, lost in 1932 more than three thousand of its members, but the accession of new ones reduced the net loss to twenty-six hundred. As announced at the New Haven conference, the million dollar expectancy was realized by the additions to the membership and accordingly the Carnegie Corporation, which was the donor in prospect, has made good by the addition to the permanent fund this last October of half a million dollars, the other half million to be paid in 1933-34. The A. L. A. conference at New Orleans brought together a creditable attendance, especially in view of its location at the extreme South, and was in other

respects successful. The feature of the year, however, has been the important developments in regional attendance, as the gatherings at Bethlehem, N. H., in June, at Des Moines in October, as also at the southern meetings at Little Rock in the same month and Signal Mountain, Tenn., in November, while the recent gathering at Pasadena, though representing only Southern California, assumed almost equal proportions.

IN LIBRARY architecture three remarkable edifices stand out, one for the most exceptional special collection in a specially-worthy building and all for the exquisite fitness and finish of their interiors. The Folger Library, one of the most magnificent gifts ever made in the whole history of libraries, both in its exterior and interior and in its supreme Shakespearean collection, was opened during the summer. The new library building of the University of Southern California, in name a memorial of Edward L. Doheny, Jr., reached the highest level of interior adornment that any library building has achieved; the \$1,250,000 Charles Deering library on the Evanston campus of Northwestern University, the gift of the late Charles Deering and family, was formally dedicated on December 29. The General Education Board made culmination of its efforts for Negro education by the grant for the new library building of Atlanta University, which will be utilized also as a library for other Negro educational institutions. The James Millikin University at Decatur, Illinois, erected a three-story library building, with provision for expansion. Claremont College in California dedicated Harper Hall, the administration and library building. The New Jersey State Teachers College at Trenton completed its library. Among the public libraries reporting building completion are the new Winchester, Massachusetts, Public Library, and the new branches for the Oakland, California, Washington, D. C., and Cincinnati Public Libraries. Cornerstones have been laid at Columbia University for the magnificent library building which will rival the Widener and Sterling library buildings and for Epoch Pratt Free Library in Baltimore. No further progress has been made on the central library for Brooklyn, while at Rochester Mr. Lowe has a double struggle in his first years there, in lack of a suitable central library and in extreme budget cuts. Cincinnati, the other great city which lacks an adequate central library building, is still in the preliminary stages of preparation for it. Serious building disasters were a feature of the year in the collapse of a portion of the Vatican Library in Rome, and disastrous

fires at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina and the University of Valencia, Spain, also pointed to the need of building replacement, with precautions against like misfortune.

CHANGES in library personnel have not been specially notable, with the exception of the appointment of Herbert H. E. Craster as Librarian of the Bodleian Library at Oxford, where he had been sub-librarian, and the like promotion of C. Seymour Thompson to the headship of the University of Pennsylvania Library, where he had recently been Reference Librarian. Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard Observatory, has visualized to the Carnegie Corporation the importance of research departments in university libraries, where a research librarian can give aid to professors and students in recondite subjects, and the Corporation has accordingly made initial grants for this purpose to the University of Pennsylvania, where Arnold K. Borden has come from Dartmouth College Library, and at Cornell University, where the post has been filled by Henry H. King. Among transfers, Lewis R. Wilson left the University of North Carolina for the Graduate Library School at Chicago; Carl Cannon, well-known for his bibliography, left the Accession Department of the New York Public Library for a similar post at Yale; Rudolph Gjelness went from the New York Public Library to be Librarian and Professor of Library Science at the University of Arizona; Lucy Lewis went from the Oregon State Agricultural College to be Director of Libraries of Higher Education in Oregon; and in Canada R. F. Ovenell, formerly of the Bodleian Library and later with Dr. Locke in Toronto, became librarian of the Upper Canada College in the same city.

DEATH has robbed the library profession of two leading women members, Theresa West Elmendorf, first woman president of the A. L. A., and Mary L. Titcomb, to whose initiative the traveling library and book wagon are largely due. John Ashhurst has gone over to the majority after seeing the Philadelphia system crowned by the great library building which has been the chief feature of his administration. The death of Lewis Cass Ledyard, so long chairman of the New York Public Library Board, has taken from that service one of the most outstanding of library trustees, and his place has been filled by the appointment of his son of the same name.

Librarian Authors

MARY COLHOUN DUNCAN (Carter), was born in St. Paul, Minnesota and moved to Chicago at the age of ten, where she was educated in private schools. When she was sixteen years old she decided to become a librarian. Miss Eastman helped her plan her course at the University of Chicago and during her last two years in college she worked in the Library as a student assistant. After a winter in the accession department of the John Crerar Library, and a summer selling books in Kroch's Bookstore, she entered the training class at the Chicago Public Library. For three years she did special reference work in a department known as the "Short Loan Desk," acting as head of that department during the last year she was there. Then, she spent a year reorganizing a special library for a firm of consulting engineers.

She attended the New York State Library School for a year, obtaining the degree of B.L.S. in 1923. It was then that she became interested in teaching. She taught Book Selection in the McGill Summer Library School in 1923 and 1924. During the intervening year she was Associate Professor and Assistant Librarian at Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

In June, 1924, she married Sidney Carter, a Montreal art dealer, and after her son was born, she resumed teaching in the McGill Summer Library School. She also held a part time library position at the Engineering Institute of Canada 1926-27. When the one year library course was organized at McGill, she became Assistant Professor and in the following year, Assistant Director of the School.

During the winter of 1928, she spent a good deal of time campaigning in the cause of children's libraries, with the satisfying result of a children's library supported by subscriptions under the able direction of Miss Violet MacEwen. For two years (1929-1930) she broadcast a weekly children's program over Station CKAC, the only Montreal station to broadcast a non-commercial children's hour. The idea of *The Story of Money* grew out of a conversation she had with Miss Gilman and Mr. Rinehart at the New Haven Conference. She was asking about a book of the kind to help answer some of the questions put to her by her young son. When asked why she did not write one herself she took the remark seriously, and went to work on it. As she is working towards an advanced degree at the University of Chicago Graduate Library



Mary Duncan Carter

School, the children's book was really done by way of recreation. She says: "As a change from teaching and delving into reading interests, it was pleasant to pursue the history of the development of money from the early days of barter to the modern complication of countries slipping off the gold standard." This is the first time that her interest in children's reading has taken a literary form.

Fiftieth Anniversary For St. Paul

THE ST. PAUL, Minnesota, Public Library celebrated its fiftieth anniversary from October 3 to 11 inclusive. The program was held in the exhibition room where there was a display of historical material relating to the development of the Library. After the program tours were arranged for those who wished to see the Library's work "behind the scenes." During the following two weeks each of the branch libraries devoted an evening to Open House with a program sponsored by the community.

Summary of Budget Questionnaire

WITH reduced incomes, salary cuts and lessened book purchases which many libraries report there have come encouraging evidences from the country that libraries are receiving both financial and moral support from unexpected sources. In addition, many libraries seem to be availing themselves of unusual methods to conserve or relieve individual situations. In view of these facts, THE LIBRARY JOURNAL sent out a questionnaire to a cross-section of fifteen hundred public libraries in October. Five hundred and seven replies have been received to date; representing all states in the Union except Arizona, Delaware, Nevada, Utah and West Virginia. Thirteen of these libraries reported increases in their budgets, one hundred and forty-nine reported no cuts, while three hundred and forty-five reported cuts. It is interesting to note, for example, that out of forty-nine replies from New York State, one library reports an increase, and twenty-six no budget cuts; from thirty-two Ohio libraries, one reports an increase and twenty-six no budget cuts; from thirty-eight Massachusetts libraries, one reports an increase and eight no budget cuts; and California reports, out of thirty-five replies, one increase and seven receiving no budget cut. The information given in these replies has been summarized under the following headings: Retrenchments; Outside Support; Employees Assisted; and Morale. Since *The Library Quarterly* for October published an article entitled "The Public Library in the Depression" covering to what extent the current depression is reflected in reductions in library budgets we have kept away from statistics covered in this article.

Retrenchments

FINANCIAL

- 183 libraries reduced book funds.
- 61 libraries reduced periodical and binding funds.
- 26 libraries reduced supplies and equipment.
- 18 libraries established rental libraries or strengthened them, largely in fiction.
- 30 libraries dismissed assistants.
- 19 libraries eliminated part-time assistants.
- 3 libraries dropped training agencies.
- 11 libraries left vacant positions unfilled.
- 2 libraries eliminated sick leave.
- 7 libraries eliminated vacation with pay.
- 1 library gave no vacation.
- 1 library reduced vacation time.
- 2 libraries granted leaves of absence.

- 1 library reduced hours of work 10% giving a whole day off each week instead of one half day.

SALARY CUTS

- 56 libraries cut; no percentage given.
- 1 library—range 2/15%—33 1/3%.
- 56 libraries—10% (most common practice).
- 22 libraries—5-10%.
- 18 libraries—5%.
- 5 libraries—20%.

SCALE REDUCTION

- 16 libraries reported scale reduction as follows:
 - 5 libraries showed 1%—24%, but gave no indication of amounts.
 - 1 library—over \$2400, 12 1/2%.
 - under \$2400, 5%.
 - 1 library—\$1200 or under, 1%.
 - 1 library—\$1200—\$1700, 2%.
 - 2 libraries—under \$1500, nothing.
 - 1 library—\$1700—\$2300, 3%.
 - 2 libraries—\$1700—\$2000, 5%.
 - 2 libraries—over \$2000, 10%.
 - 1 library—over \$2300, 4%.
- 5 libraries cut librarians only.
- 2 libraries cut librarian and janitor only.
- 1 library cut librarian and branch librarian only.
- 2 libraries cut librarian and first assistant only.
- 1 library cut janitor only.

FINE MONEY USED

- 1 library—fine money for coal.
- 1 library—fines used for salaries as far as they go—balance paid in anticipatory warrants.
- 3 libraries—fine money turned over to book fund.
- 1 library—fines paid janitor.
- 6 libraries—used for small loans before salaries are paid.
- 1 library—rental collection used for salary advances.

HOURS REDUCED

Sundays and Holidays

- 9 libraries—Sundays (includes one—summer Sundays).
- 1 library—holidays.
- 1 library—Reading Room only open on Sunday.

Hours

- 3 libraries—from Saturday noon to Monday morning.
- 4 libraries—evenings.
- 17 libraries—various—including late open-

ing, early closing and supper hours.

- 5 libraries—Branches closed whole or part time.

Days Closed Per Week

- 1 library—one day per week.
- 1 library—five days per week.

Various

- 1 library—entire system two weeks.

TIME OFF

- 1 library—five-day week for staff.
- 1 library—four-day furlough without pay each month.
- 1 library—two weeks' service without pay.
- 1 library—one week's service without pay.
- 1 library—staff put on three-quarter time and paid pro-rata.

ADDITIONAL TIME

- 1 library—librarian worked Sundays.
- 1 library—two hours plus per week without pay.
- 1 library—eliminates extra pay for over time.
- 1 library—four and a half free days by staff members receiving a salary of \$1200 or more.

SERVICE REDUCED

- 1 library—28-day loan period without renewal.
- 1 library—discontinued reserves.
- 1 library—overdue cards sent at end of seven and fourteen days instead of three and ten.
- 1 library—discontinued Cutter number.
- 1 library—eliminated information on catalog cards, if found in *U. S. Catalog*.
- 1 library—accession books discontinued; information on shelf list.
- 1 library—circulation arranged by fiction and non-fiction.
- 5 libraries—use State libraries or Commissions more.

Outside Support

ASSOCIATION

- 1 library—help from Service Club.
- 1 library—Mark Twain Memorial Association has given free rent from August to April avoiding closing of branch there.
- 1 library—\$25 from Woman's Club.
- 1 library—\$55 from American Legion.
- 1 library—Indiana Library Association Student Loan Fund.
- 3 libraries—City Federation of Women's Club gave small gift of money for books.
- 1 library—Faculty Women's Club made donation of \$50 to beautify Children's Room.
- 1 library—Junior Chamber of Commerce planning to make library one of its major projects.

- 1 library—Memorial Library Board gave library \$7.50.

- 1 library—In several county branches groups such as women's club and Kiwanis raised money to help pay librarians' salaries.

- 1 library—borrowed from ——— Foundation.

- 1 library—donations from College Club and individuals.

- 2 libraries—Club women gave books to Children's Department.

- 1 library—Engineers Club, \$79.

- 1 library—Hardy Alumni, \$60.

- 1 library—Garden Club, \$74.

- 1 library—P. T. A., \$40.

- 1 library—D. A. R. Chapters, \$7.50.

BANKS

- 14 libraries—loans from banks.

- 1 library—banks refused to loan money.

- 1 library—banks, \$1000.

INDIVIDUALS

- 1 library—friends raised money to meet the expense of keeping the Periodical Room open on Sunday.

- 1 library—school children donated their used books.

- 1 library—individuals and one group offered money for book purchases.

- 1 library—\$100 from an individual.

- 1 library—private endowment for purpose of purchasing books of reference and literary value.

- 2 libraries—books donated.

- 1 library—\$100 from private individuals.

- 1 library—private individuals—loan of \$350 for three months.

- 1 library—private individuals—\$183.21.

- 1 library—Textile Mill—\$55.12.

- 1 library—Schools—\$8.

- 1 library—Schools—\$250.

- 1 library—Endowment Funds of Library \$10,000.

PUBLIC FUNDS

- 1 library—City Officials loaned \$500 a month for five months.

- 1 library—City Council loaned \$2000 to purchase furniture for a new building—to be repaid at \$100 a month.

- 1 library—School Board gave \$125 as reimbursement for books worn out in service to schools.

- 1 library—School officials paid for school librarians—\$100 monthly during school months.

- 1 library—City, since middle of May, paid salaries and running expenses.

- 1 library—City Sinking Fund—\$30,000.

- 1 library—advances from county auditor.

- 1 library—County Treasurer advanced loan.
- 1 library—Common Council made an emergency appropriation of \$2500 for operation of the bindery.

OUTSIDE HELP

- 1 library—A club of volunteer workers—high school girls and those just finished—former to work in pairs at scheduled hours.
- 5 libraries—Emergency Relief Committee—extra help.

SCRIPTS AND TAX WARRANTS

- 2 libraries—sold tax anticipation warrants and business houses accepted them in lieu of money.
- 1 library—paying for books, binding, supplies and part of salaries with tax warrants.
- 1 library—local bank has cashed scrip up to \$50 a month for each individual—some merchants and out of town book merchants also paid in scrip.
- 1 library—staff accept city warrants as part of their salaries. These warrants will not be paid until fifteen to eighteen months have elapsed.

Employees Assisted

- 3 libraries—Credit Union formed among employees and members can borrow from it at a lower rate of interest than from many of the loan firms.
- 9 libraries—small loan fund operated by Staff Associations.

Morale

The library has builded well. The beams are sound; the buttresses are solid. Both from within and without, it is receiving loyalty which, in the end, is any institution's finest support. One has only to realize the number of libraries not receiving diminished funds to be able to infer the state of high public opinion in which they reside. Individual differences in communities allowed, reduction this past year was almost logical. Support, in whatever degree, becomes a tribute; the library is no longer conceived as a sort of glorified book-vending machine, but has become an integral part of the educational system, which, with schools, must be protected at any cost to the community.

And if one is looking for signs of demoralization, one needn't go snooping about libraries to find them. No matter how serious the problem to be faced, no one has proved a quitter. As one librarian said, "The splendid morale and unswerving loyalty of this staff under the trying circumstances of this past year is merely the outward sign of the inward spirit which each member has been creating through years of devotion to

the service." That statement contains the salt of a philosophy; the attitude has not disintegrated into that of "a job", but has rather shaped itself into "my job"—wholly constructive. One may well imagine, where fortune has not smiled, every one from trustees to pages finding new interest from this inward spirit.

Of course, the problem of self-preservation has to be met and handled. Several replies showed a generalized attitude: "Our morale is splendid, and we *know* just how lucky we are." One staff finds "hard work and thankfulness for what we have" to be a compensation. A third, rather more concretely: "More visits to other libraries, more stress on attending neighboring library meetings, more responsibilities and interests." And one of the frequently-met methods—keeping the staff fully informed of the situation and trend:

Staff is kept closely informed of exact status of conditions and is contributing to the solution of the problem of how to meet the larger opportunities with smaller means.

Every person on the staff has been sure that his position is secure. The staff are on contracts for the year, but they volunteered to accept a twenty per cent cut for the two months, July and August. No further salary cuts are anticipated, and while no vacancies have been filled, no member of the staff has been dismissed.

The feeling that any necessary cut will be distributed equally among all, and that no one will lose his position to enable the library to pay full salaries to the rest has, I believe, helped considerably to keep up the morale of the staff.

A policy of frankly telling the staff all that is known of the financial situation and instantly reporting developments or hope of developments has, I am sure, contributed to keep up its morale.

Of course, the situation itself offers a certain kind of compensation. This time is golden for the ministrations of an institution conceived for service. And from these replies comes a rather hearty sentiment for the part played by complete occupation in the maintenance of morale. As one librarian varies the old saying, "Three people doing the work of six." Or another, "—the staff . . . is too busy trying to push the wagon up the hill to know whether it has any morale or not." Or plain statements of fact:

Working like the mischief!

Working and advertising like the devil!!

Information and work are excellent. They are sedatives against those arch-enemies to constructive labor, pixy figments of the imagination that materialize fears, from places of mis-information or of no information at all. Such a situation may arise in any institution, whether large or small. And the real solution seems to be to "turn one's troubles outward," that is, seeing, by comparison just how trivial one's own may be.

1 Exclamation points are the editor's, but the italics, the author's!

Such is gained by the larger sense of service. As one says, "We haven't needed to keep morale up. We are all doing more work because of our greatly increased use. It is an inspiration just to have the town need us so much." And another, "We don't have to make efforts to keep our own morale at present; so we are trying to help the public keep up its."

But there are places and moments in which one less consciously and perhaps more instinctively meets the situation. We submit three formulas:

READING HUBBARD AND WHISTLING IN
DARK PLACES.

Or just

WHISTLING.

And perhaps best of all—

TALKING!

Schools Antedate Public Libraries

A SURVEY of the rise and development of the public library movement in this Commonwealth (Massachusetts) unearths the surprising fact that school libraries antedate the establishment of public libraries. Apparently, the needs of the child created the public library—thus, again proving that "the child is father to the man."

A juvenile library established by the town of Lexington in 1827 was the beginning of this movement. A similar library in Arlington in 1835 resulted in the establishment of the public library there. In 1842 district school libraries received small State appropriations. These districts proving too small a unit, town libraries were organized. In 1851 the State authorized the establishment and maintenance of libraries by taxation. The creation of the Free Public Library Commission in 1890 encouraged cities and towns to develop adequate library service. Today there are 414 free public libraries serving 355 towns and cities of the Commonwealth. In 1919 by the act consolidating all State departments this Commission became the Division of Public Libraries of the Department of Education. Thus, was brought about a close cooperation between the libraries and the schools.

The policy of the State has been to build up the juvenile and reference collections in the small town libraries by gifts, with the stipulation that deposits be sent to the schools and exchanged frequently. The superintendent of schools assists in the transportation of these collections and branch libraries are frequently established in the schools. Where the consolidated school brings the school nearer to the library the hours of opening are adjusted to provide for the children transported by bus. The State certificate reading has proven a stimulus for better reading among the children. Approximately 50,000 certificates are

awarded annually. Courses in children's literature, reference books and story telling are given in conjunction with the University Extension. A lending library maintained by the Division of Public Libraries and the inter-library loan system provide professional books for the teachers. The growth of high school libraries has been slow owing in part to the dependence on the public library for such service. However, the changing curriculum has emphasized the need for direct library service in the high school. The public library, no matter how well equipped for the use of pupils, is not a substitute for a library in the school accessible at all times to the pupils and teachers. The standard adopted by the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools is recommended by the State Department. New school buildings are providing library rooms. Of the 246 senior high schools 211 have libraries. Of the 197 junior high schools reporting, seventy-nine have libraries.

Only thirty-two of the senior high schools and eight of the junior schools have full time librarians. In many schools the librarian divides her time in teaching administrative duties. The appointment of a supervisor of school libraries to stimulate the development of school libraries is greatly needed. A policy of adequate annual appropriation for books and trained service is our objective. By demonstrating more and more the possibilities of the school library the Division of Public Libraries aims to arouse the school officials to the importance of such service that the school library may function as a vital part of the school system.

—E. LOUISE JONES,
U. S. Daily, November 22, 1932.

State Library Acquires Collection

THE STATE LIBRARY of California has recently acquired a valuable collection of books on community property. This collection has been presented by Lloyd M. Robbins of San Francisco who gathered the books over a long period of years, many of them being rare and difficult to find. There are about 250 volumes, including the complete statutory laws of Spain from the earliest times.

Correction Note

ON PAGE 1065 of the December 15 issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL it was announced that Fremont Rider had been appointed librarian of the Caleb T. Winchester Library of Wesleyan University. The facts are that Mr. Rider will be the first holder of the librarianship endowed by gift of the Carnegie Corporation and named in honor of Caleb T. Winchester, but the library is the Olin Memorial Library.

Library Organizations

Kentucky Library Association

THE TWENTY-FIFTH annual meeting of the Kentucky Library Association was held at the University of Kentucky, Lexington, October 12 and 13. Dr. McVey, President of the University, welcomed the Association to the University and the beautiful new library building. An appropriate response on behalf of the Association was given by Mrs. Mary A. Leiper of Bowling Green. The history, growth and achievements of the Association during the first twenty-five years of its existence were reviewed by Miss Euphemia K. Corwin, librarian of Berea College, Berea, Ky.

The annual book dinner, held at the Phoenix Hotel, was an entertaining and interesting event. Miss Margaret I. King, librarian, University of Kentucky, presided. Professor J. T. C. Noe, poet laureate of Kentucky, delightfully entertained the Association by reading some of his poems. Others who contributed to the occasion were Mrs. Preston Johnson, Mrs. J. M. Durbin, Misses Cynthia H. Smith, Mildred Semmons and Grace L. Snodgrass. This was the first library school group dinner to be held at an Association meeting. Professor George K. Brady, Department of English, University of Kentucky, contributed to the evening's program, by his paper "The Perfect Lady of Seventy-Five Years Ago." At the closing session Professor R. D. McIntyre gave an interesting and practical talk on "The Sales Personality as an Aid to a Librarian."

The reports of the standing and special committees showed that much effort had been expended to gather information leading to a practical and constructive program for the activities of the ensuing year. No separate group sections were held this year as heretofore. All sessions were planned to be of vital interest to the Association as a whole.

A library institute, under the auspices of the Department of Library Science, University of Kentucky, and the Kentucky Library Commission, was held at the University of Kentucky the day preceding the meeting. The classes were designed to meet the needs of librarians of small public libraries, and teacher-librarians. Lectures were given on the prime essentials in library administration and procedure. Forty-five librarians, actively engaged in library work in the State, enrolled for this institute.

The following officers were elected for two years: Vice-President, Lena B. Nofcier, Frank-

fort; Secretary-Treasurer, Margaret Frazier, Louisville; Directors, Margaret I. King, Lexington, and Pearle Hutchens, Horse Cave. Officers whose terms continue for the next year are: President, Jennie O. Cochran, Louisville; Second Vice-President, Harriet Boswell, Paducah; Directors, Mrs. M. A. Leiper, Bowling Green and, Euphemia K. Corwin, Berea.

South Western Library Association

THE SOUTH WESTERN Library Association's sixth biennial meeting was held at Little Rock, Arkansas, October 26-28, 1932. Librarians were in attendance from Arizona, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas. The convention was opened at a general meeting held at the Woman's City Club. Governor Harvey Parnell and Mayor Horace Knowlton, of Little Rock, extended the welcome of the state and the city. Miss Julia Ideson, first vice-president of the American Library Association, and its official representative to the convention, extended the greetings of the American Library Association. Miss Dorothy Amann, librarian, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, responded for the South Western Library Association.

The convention was very fortunate in having two guest speakers of international fame, who addressed them informally at the luncheon held at Hot Springs. Dr. Janet Miller, author of *Jungles Preferred*, and other volumes, spoke enthusiastically and gave a most entertaining account of her adventures in Persia where she lived some time as a medical missionary. Mr. Charles Finger, author of *Courageous Companions* and other well known books, spoke on "How to Tell Good Books From Bad." Another enjoyable afternoon was spent by members of the convention as guests of Mrs. Adolphine Fletcher Terry, who entertained them at tea in her home, the historic house built by Albert Pike, and the birthplace of John Gould Fletcher.

Interesting and informative papers were given throughout the session. Miss Jessie Gay Van Cleve, spoke on "The Case of Children's Books." Miss Tommie Dora Barker talked on "The Citizen's Library Movement and 'What the County Library Means to the Rural Schools,'" was the topic of Mrs. Ruth Suits, High School Superintendent, Althiemer, Arkansas. Miss Christine Sanders, Free Library Service Bureau, Little Rock, Arkansas, in her address on "The Way Out Through Libraries," discussed a well-rounded program for library development. Miss

Julia Wright Merrill discussed the tax-payer's viewpoint of government as applied to library problems.

The program of the third general session consisted of a symposium of the library schools of the South. Miss Margaret Herdman, Louisiana State University, described the school of library science of that University, and suggested that specialization should be left to the second year. She also suggested that it is a wise plan to attend a different school the second year for a wider experience and broader viewpoint. Miss Mary F. Buffam, librarian, State College for Women, Denton, Texas, described her library science course and suggested some educational requirements for school librarians. In the absence of Mr. J. L. Rader, librarian and director of the Library School, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma, Mrs. J. R. Dale gave the history and purpose of the Library School at the University of Oklahoma.

The report of the committee appointed at the New Orleans meeting of the American Library Association, on a proposed plan for "Tentative Standards for Public Library Service to High Schools" was presented by Miss Mary S. Buffum. It was passed upon by the Association. It now goes to the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for ratification.

Señorita Juana Manrique De Lara, librarian, University of Mexico, Mexico City, could not be present, but sent a most interesting letter, which was read by Miss Annie Bricfield, giving a detailed account of library development in Mexico. Miss Merrill suggested that this letter be published in one of the library journals. A motion to this effect was made and carried. Mr. Flack suggested that a reply be sent to Señorita Manrique De Lara. Miss Sanders agreed to take charge of this response. Mr. Flack read a report from Mr. J. A. Hill, assistant librarian, University of Oklahoma, concerning the state document movement. Mrs. Elsie D. Hand, librarian, A. & M. College, Stillwater, Oklahoma, stated that the work of collecting state documents is well under way in Oklahoma.

At 7:30 Friday morning the various state associations met in separate groups for breakfast at the Albert Pike Hotel. At some of the breakfasts, regular business sessions were held. At 10:30 A. M. the following discussion groups were called to order: School Libraries, College Libraries, City and County Libraries, Trustees, Citizens, State Library Extension.

Mr. Modisette presented a resolution to amend the by-laws so that members of the S. W. L. A. should have no dues to pay, but should pay a \$2.

registration fee when they attended the conventions of this association. A motion was made and seconded that the amendment be adopted. After the discussion, Mrs. Dale made a motion that the matter be not voted on at this meeting but be referred to the various state associations. After further discussion, Miss Sanders moved that the matter be deferred to the night session. The motion, as amended by Miss Sanders, carried. Miss Julia Ideson gave a "Survey of American Library Association activities." Mr. William Johnson, contributor to *Country Gentleman* and feature editor of *Arkansas Democrat*, gave a most interesting talk on "What Country Libraries Would Mean to Arkansas."

Miss Christine Sanders presided at the fifth general session, calling the meeting to order at 8:00 P. M., at the Woman's City Club. A business session opened the meeting. Mr. Modisette, retiring treasurer, read a supplementary report. A motion was made and carried that the report be turned over to the auditing committee. Then followed a discussion of Mr. Modisette's suggested amendment to the by-laws. The amendment was brought before the house, but did not carry. The program was continued with a paper on "Selecting Books for the Adolescent Age," by Miss Mildred Harrington, Louisiana State University School of Library Science, Baton Rouge. Since Miss Harrington could not be present, Miss Shortess read the paper. Mrs. J. R. Dale explained the importance of "The Waples Survey in Oklahoma."

Miss Essae Mae Culver, librarian, Louisiana Library Commission, Baton Rouge, gave an interesting summary of the whole meeting in her talk on "The Salient Points of the Convention."

Officers of the coming biennial are: President, Miss Julia Ideson, librarian, Houston Public Library, Houston, Texas; Secretary, Miss Vera J. Snook, librarian, Little Rock Public Library, Little Rock, Arkansas; Treasurer, Miss Lois Shortess, Department of Education, Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Vice-Presidents:

Arkansas—Miss Christine Sanders, Free Library Service Bureau, Little Rock, Arkansas; Louisiana—Mr. Charles R. Flack, librarian, Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette, Louisiana; Oklahoma—Mrs. Elsie D. Hand, librarian, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Oklahoma; Texas—Mrs. Lucy Fuller Gross, librarian, Beaumont, Texas.

—LYNDAL SWOFFORD, Acting Secretary.

Virginia Library Association

THE VIRGINIA Library Association held its 1932 meeting in Charlottesville on November 4 and 5. Monroe Hall at the University of

Virginia was used for all of the sessions except the dinner meeting at the Monticello Hotel. The attendance was gratifyingly large. The chief topics, library economy, cooperation, and certification of librarians were introduced at the first general session by Miss Florence R. Curtis, director of the Hampton Institute Library School, by Professor Lester J. Cappon, University of Virginia Archivist, and by Mr. Thomas P. Ayer, head of the Richmond Public Library. These and other topics were vigorously discussed at the four group conferences which followed. The chairmen at the round tables were: Mr. C. Vernon Eddy, head of the Handley Library at Winchester, for public libraries; Dr. H. R. Mellwaine, state librarian, for county libraries; Mr. C. W. Dickinson, Jr., director of Libraries and Textbooks for the State Board of Education, for school libraries; and Mr. H. M. Brimm, librarian of the Union Theological Seminary in Richmond, for college libraries. The concluding general session made possible a continued investigation of these topics by the appointment of a committee on cooperation with Professor Cappon as chairman, and of a committee on certification with Mr. Ayer as chairman. Other business transacted at the second general session included resolutions recommending that public school librarians be appointed to serve on each of the committees appointed by the State Superintendent of Schools for the purpose of inaugurating a three-year program of curriculum building; resolutions approving the efforts sponsored by the Library of Congress and the School of Fine Arts at the University of Virginia to secure aid for Miss Frances Johnson for the completion of her collection of photographs of old Virginia houses; and resolutions in honor of the late John Shelton Patton, formerly librarian of the University of Virginia. The Virginia Association also voted in favor of enrolling itself as a contributing member of the American Library Association.

At the dinner meeting, Dean John C. Metcalf of the University Department of Graduate Studies presided, and Dr. Dumas Malone, editor of the *Dictionary of American Biography*, gave a comprehensive and delightful account of the making of the *Dictionary*.

The officers elected for 1932-33 are as follows: President, Miss Florence Rising Curtis, director of the Library School of Hampton Institute, Hampton; First Vice-President, Mr. C. W. Dickinson, Jr., director of Libraries and Textbooks, State Board of Education, Richmond; Second Vice-President, Mr. Wilmer L. Hall, assistant librarian of the State Library, Richmond; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Mary Louise Dinwiddie, assistant librarian, University of Virginia, University; A. L. A. Council Member, Mr. Thomas P. Ayer.

Wisconsin Library Association

THE FORTY-FIRST annual meeting of the Wisconsin Library Association was held at Appleton, Wisconsin, October 5-6-7.

The meeting was formally opened at 2 o'clock by the President, Miss Cora Frantz, of Kenosha. After greetings from a member of the Appleton library board, Miss Frantz gave an address on "Better Business Methods for Librarians." A splendid address by Dr. H. M. Wriston, President of Lawrence College, Appleton, followed in which the speaker emphasized the need of keeping up the morale of the unemployed by adult education of various kinds. Miss Mary Katharine Reely, of the Wisconsin Library School, closed the afternoon session with an interesting talk on outstanding books of the past year, emphasizing those dealing with present-day problems. Preceding an address by Joseph Auslander, who spoke on "Poetry and Statesmanship," an auction of autographed first editions was conducted by Mr. Norman Bassett, of Demco Supplies Co. on Wednesday evening. The sale of these books netted the Association \$300.

With Miss Anna M. Tarr, librarian of the Lawrence College Library, presiding, the Thursday morning session was given over to a thorough discussion of cooperation between public, college and school libraries and related problems, the problems of each being presented by different speakers. After a delightful luncheon at the North Shore Country Club, talks were given by Mr. W. C. Hewitt, Oshkosh Library Board of Trustees, and Mr. George B. Utley, Newberry Library, Chicago, who urged librarians to raise their standards of book buying. Group meetings were held for large libraries, small libraries and attending trustees, in which were discussed numerous problems peculiar to the different groups. A dinner, an organ recital and a lecture by Will Durant, "Is Progress Real?" were the features of Thursday evening.

On Friday morning The Reading Interests of Children was discussed by Miss Jessie Van Cleve, A. L. A., followed by a discussion of children's books in various editions by Miss Flora E. Hottes, Kenosha, and Miss Marion Sharp, Green Bay. "The Preservation of Local History Material" was presented by Mr. C. B. Lester.

At the business meeting the following officers were elected: President, Miss M. Louise Hunt, librarian, Racine Public Library; Vice President, Miss Josephine R. Haigrove, librarian, Lane Library, Ripon College; Secretary, Miss Irene Newman, State Department of Public Instruction, Madison; Treasurer, Miss Dorothy Siebucker, cataloger, Eau Claire Public Library.

—CLARA L. LINDSLEY, Secretary.

In The Library World

Pasadena Holds Municipal Exhibit

A MUNICIPAL EXHIBIT, planned with the idea of acquainting the people of the city with the work of its various departments, was held in

was that the city's story was told throughout the round of booths.

During the exhibition music was furnished from various sources. Records borrowed from the Pasadena Public Library, and so announced, were played at intervals over the Auditorium radio. Further publicity was afforded by means of talks by the City Manager and heads of departments from time to time over the Auditorium Public Address System, each of whom explained briefly the work of his own department. With the question of department budgets so freshly in mind, the exhibition furnished an ideal opportunity for the library to "sell" itself to the public at



Left: One of The Displays at the Municipal Exhibit in Pasadena.

Below: The First View of the Library Exhibit as Visitors Entered the Auditorium.

Pasadena's new Civic Auditorium for the three days of November 14-16. Every department, from the City Manager to the Tax Collector, was represented and a tour of the twenty-six displays revealed in a graphic manner the scope and function of each.

Upon entering the large exhibition room a great archway proclaimed that this was the GATEWAY TO SERVICE. And so it proved to be for each exhibit was designed to show how that department contributed to the welfare of the city as a whole. The Comptroller's office, for example, as their demonstration, moved into their exhibit sufficiently to enable them actually to transact city business. Their books were on hand for examination for anyone who cared to consult them. As a special feature, they showed how the many signatures required of this department on checks, bills, etc., are written with automatic pens, five at a time. The Park Department used a miniature golf course to represent their care of Pasadena's trees, lawns, and park system. Thus it



large and to demonstrate its many types of service. That this purpose was admirably achieved, throughout the various units comprising it, was amply attested to by the interest and comments of hundreds of visitors.

The first aim was striking and colorful simplicity; to suggest at a glance the place of the library in the community. The second aim was to

visualize, by means of example and activity, the possibilities in the library for every citizen. These ideals were successfully accomplished in the following way:

1. The location assigned the library was an advantageous one, facing the entrance, in the far right-hand corner of the large exhibition room. The exhibit itself had as its background an immense three-panelled screen 37 feet long and 10 feet in height made of turquoise blue beaver board. The first view of it showed the arresting central panel on which were painted in large black letters the words:

AT YOUR PUBLIC LIBRARY

For 12 hours daily, 6 days of the week, you may have the use of 173,713 books for the price of one

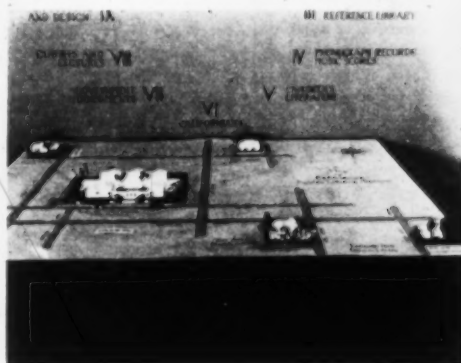
2. Beneath this legend was a clock dial $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter, each hour on the clock being characterized by statements about the library, such as Aids to Better Business, Government Documents, Courteous Service, Valuable Reference Library, Four Branch Libraries, etc., illustrating in each instance the types of service which the Pasadena Public Library gives to its patrons.

3. The side panels of the screen, lower in height, which formed slightly angled wings, parallel to the walls of the room, were used as display fields. The left wing carried two colored California flower pictures and interesting examples of public documents on one section, while fine arts material occupied another space. The center of the latter was a victrola record around which were grouped artistically arranged colored postcards, stereoscopic views and mounted pictures. One of the most effective displays on this wing was the one made up of the many colored booklets in the well-known Reading With A Purpose series. These were arranged in a solid diamond shape and made an attractive focus for many eyes and called forth many interested questions.

4. The right wing had as its central appeal the colorful book map issued by the Boys' and Girls' Department to the children in the summer reading clubs who read ten books in a designated period of time. The locale of the books read is marked on the map. Colored ribbons attached to the titles of the books on the map stretched to an attractive edition of the actual book on a table directly beneath it. This wall also carried other colored maps illustrative of the history of printing, book voyages, etc., as well as two more colored California flower pictures to balance the ones on the opposite wing.

5. The *pièce de resistance* of the floor exhibits was the large table in front of the clock dial. On it was a map of Pasadena's Public Library system. Only the streets where libraries are located were shown but at these locations stood miniature

replicas of the main library building and the four branches, made to scale, with many identifying details minutely and beautifully worked out. These tiny representations of the libraries were made by a talented member of the library staff, Miss Gail Hinman, who carved them out of soap. In each case the original blue-print specifications were followed so that proportions were exact.



A Map of Pasadena's Public Library System.

The giant palm trees in front of the main library were reproduced with paper and wire; trees and hedges were cut and shaped out of green sponges, while the stretches of lawn were most realistically simulated by sandpaper painted green. A pergola at one branch, with spaced matches for its roof and supports, the varieties of trees to be found at each branch accurately placed, and exquisite little beds of flowers, also made of bits of colored sponge, helped to make a charming ensemble and a truly amazing and easily recognizable reproduction of all the libraries.

6. A long, narrow table fronted the left wall and showed tastefully arranged library tools, such as examples of cataloging, book buying aids, and reference books selected with the idea of popular appeal. Still a third table held examples of the types of book binding and mending done at the libraries.

7. A case of rare and beautifully illustrated books completed the exhibit. On Saturday of this same week the Sixth District of the California Library Association held a meeting in Pasadena. The exhibit was re-assembled for the benefit of the visiting librarians. The exhibit amply repaid in publicity the effort expended upon it. The questions asked by visitors to it revealed that many facts about the resources and service, the number of branches, etc., of the library had been unknown to them before. A new conception of the library was created and knowledge of it widened appreciably.

—HELEN S. STEVENSON.

Fellowship and Scholarship Grants

FELLOWSHIP AND scholarship grants for the study of librarianship in 1933-34 will be awarded by the Committee on Fellowships and Scholarships of the American Library Association, under the provisions of a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The purpose of the grants is to enable persons who by personality, academic and professional training, and experience show promise of contributing to the advancement of the library profession, to pursue a year of study or research in library problems. Candidates must be graduates of approved colleges or universities. They should also have had at least one year of work in a library school and satisfactory experience in library work. These latter requirements may be waived when the candidate presents satisfactory evidence that he is competent, through other training, to pursue effectively the study that he proposes. The work of candidates who are given awards must be done in connection with an educational institution recognized as appropriate for supervising the study, but need not necessarily be done in residence. It is intended that students give full time to their studies, the results of which will be expected to constitute a definite contribution to library science, or to the professional equipment of the librarian. The stipend for a fellowship will be \$1500 or more and will vary according to the requirements and qualifications of the recipient. Scholarships varying in amount from \$750-\$1000 may be awarded to persons with more limited training and experience. In general, the larger grants will be awarded to persons of advanced training and experience who have given evidence of research ability. When warranted, the stipend may be renewed for a second year. Grants will be conditional upon the acceptance of the applicant by the institution chosen to supervise the work.

Each applicant should address a typewritten letter to the chairman of the American Library Association Committee on Fellowships and Scholarships, Mr. Harrison W. Craver, Engineering Societies Library, 29 West 39th Street, New York, N. Y., giving information on the following points:

- a. Age;
- b. Record of college work, including name of college, dates, degrees, major subjects of study, relative standing in class, transcript of course records, etc.;
- c. Reading and speaking knowledge of foreign languages;
- d. Training and experience in library work; other occupational experience;
- e. Plan of proposed study in detail;
- f. Educational auspices under which applicant desires to study;
- g. Names and addresses of three persons who can speak, on the basis of their own professional com-

petence and from personal knowledge of the candidate, as to the candidate's capacity (1) for library work, and (2) for specific work outlined under (e) above;

- h. Candidates should be prepared to submit health certificates.

Applicants should not request persons named in section (g) to write directly to the committee. Copies of printed or typewritten works may be submitted. A recent photograph of the applicant (preferably unmounted and of small size) should be sent. All documents submitted become part of the records of the committee, and cannot be returned. Applications for grants for the school year 1933-34 should be filed before February 1, 1933. The Committee on Fellowships and Scholarships will welcome suggestions as to persons who might be considered for fellowships. Unsuccessful application in one year will not preclude consideration in another year. The committee will act on the applications before April 1 and applicants will be notified as soon as possible.

Librarians in Illinois

THE UNITED STATES Bureau of the Census has recently released its bulletin on Occupation Statistics for the State of Illinois as reported by the Fifteenth Census of the United States for 1930. The statistics of occupations presented in the bulletin relate to gainful workers ten years of age and over. The term gainful workers in census usage includes all persons who usually follow a gainful occupation, although they may not have been employed when the census was taken.

According to this document there were 2056 librarians in the State of Illinois in 1930, of whom 1862 were females and only 194 were males. Forty-two males and sixty-eight females, or a total of 110 persons were classified as librarians' assistants and attendants.

Chicago had 911 female and 130 male librarians, or a total of 1041, about 50 per cent of the total number of librarians in the whole state. Thirty-five females and thirty-four males were reported as librarians' assistants and attendants in Chicago.

Peoria is reported as having twenty-two female and one male librarian, four female and one male librarians' assistants and attendants.

Of the 1862 female librarians in the State of Illinois, 1755 were native white Americans, seventy-five foreign-born white, and thirty-two were Negroes. Sixty-seven of the feminine librarians in the state were eighteen or nineteen years of age, 459 were between twenty and twenty-four years, 559 between twenty-five and thirty-four years, 294 between thirty-five to forty-four years,

266 between forty-five to fifty-four years, 149 between fifty-five to sixty-four years, fifty-nine between sixty-five to seventy-four years, and eight were still active at seventy-five years of age and over.

Chicago, it will be recalled, had 911 female librarians in 1930, of whom 820 were native white, sixty foreign-born white, and thirty-one were Negroes. Thirty-six of the female librarians in Chicago were eighteen or nineteen years of age, 274 from twenty to twenty-four years, 313 from twenty-five to thirty-four years, 140 from thirty-five to forty-four years, 101 from forty-five to fifty-four years, thirty-four were between fifty-five and sixty-four years, twelve were between sixty-five to seventy-four years of age, and one female librarian in Chicago evidently refused to give her age, for it is reported in the census bulletin as "unknown."

The report shows that all of the twenty-two women librarians in Peoria are native-born white Americans, a 100 per cent record. Five of these are between twenty to twenty-four years of age, six between twenty-five to thirty-four years, four from thirty-five to forty-four years, six from forty-five to fifty-four years, and one is reported as between fifty-five to sixty-four years of age.

There is a table showing the women who are fifteen years of age and over engaged as librarians, by marital condition, with the distribution of the single and unknown, and of the married, by age, for the whole State of Illinois.

Of the 1862 women librarians in the state, 1414 are single. Of these sixty-seven are from fifteen to nineteen years of age, 407 between twenty to twenty-four years, 632 are between twenty-five to forty-four years, and 308 are over forty-four years of age. Two hundred ninety-two women librarians in the state are married, of whom fifty are between twenty to twenty-four years of age, 136 from twenty-five to thirty-four years, forty-two between thirty-five to forty-four years, and sixty-four over forty-four years of age. One hundred fifty-six are reported as widowed and divorced.

Of Chicago's 911 women librarians, 689 are reported as single and of unknown status, of whom thirty-six were between fifteen to nineteen years of age, 241 were from twenty to twenty-four years, 313 from twenty-five to forty-four years, and ninety-nine were forty-five years of age and over. One hundred sixty-four women librarians in Chicago were married, thirty-one being between twenty to twenty-four years of age, ninety-one between twenty-five to thirty-four years, twenty-three between thirty-five to forty-four years, and nineteen were forty-five years of age and over. Fifty-eight of the "stronger sex" are reported as widowed and divorced.

Of Peoria's twenty-two women librarians, eighteen are reported as single, five of the latter being between twenty to twenty-four years of age, nine from twenty-five to forty-four years, and four were forty-five years of age and over. Three are married, one being between twenty-five to thirty-four years of age, and two in the group over forty-four years. One woman librarian in Peoria is listed as "widowed and divorced."

Another table relates to children from ten to seventeen years old who are classed as librarians' assistants and attendants. There are twenty-nine children in this group in the State of Illinois, of whom thirteen are males, two of the latter being sixteen years and eleven, seventeen years of age. Sixteen girls are similarly employed, one being fifteen years of age, another sixteen years, and fourteen were seventeen years of age.

—FREDERICK REX.

A Union List In The Making

THE APPEARANCE of the fifth part of the *Union List of Periodicals in Boston and Vicinity* adds another phrase to the chapter of union list making which is, unquestionably, a legitimate library activity. Some other activities may be open to question, but a display of library resources does not fall within this category.

It is not an ancient activity. The earliest dated list that Daniel C. Haskell found, in searching this type out for his valuable compilation in the *Union List of Serials*, 1927, was published in 1859, and the total number of his list and that compiled by the present writer, which appeared in the *Supplement*, 1932, was over 300. A second supplement would contain perhaps twenty-five additional titles.

Basically, libraries are well equipped to tap the resources of the most vital class of literature printed—that which appears periodically. With these keys, the holdings of the large, well-stocked libraries of the country are made available for the principal periodicals of all periods and in all fields. Yet this does not mean that lists of holdings for a smaller group or on special subjects are not useful. They may be adapted in many ways to meet special needs. One has only to glance through the recently printed volumes which have appeared on the West Coast, or that of the New York Special Libraries Association, to see what can be done.

No more than a rudimentary knowledge of the vagaries and mixed genealogies of periodicals is

needed to make the establishment of a plan for gathering data and preparing copy for any such list appear formidable. To one, at least, who was once employed in the humble job of checking a library's collection for the *Union List*, the preparation of that volume will always represent the accomplishment of a monumental task—as it is generally considered—which began its brick-making without a spear of the proverbially required straw. And it demonstrates that, with a plan, excellent results are assured. The principle is the same with the smaller list.

With a compilation of lesser proportion, fitted to local need, the work may be scheduled more or less to local convenience. The Boston list appears in parts. Something of the plan of the *Preliminary Union List of Periodicals* in the Libraries of the San Francisco Bay Region (western) list will be found in *THE LIBRARY JOURNAL* for June 15, 1931. And following is an arrangement, quoted and abstracted from the annual report and a communication of Miss Edith B. Skinner, Chairmap of the Periodical Committee, who is in charge of the file, started in 1922, of the Special Libraries Council of Philadelphia and Vicinity:

The proposition in the beginning was to exclude magazines that unquestionably might be found in a general library.

It is housed at present in the Periodical Department of the Free Library of Philadelphia, Logan Square. This department acts as a clearing house for information contained in the file, using it frequently to trace publications not listed in other union lists or not available in large general libraries.

It is in card form (Rand Kardex, 220), listing the title, the library and its holdings, date of first issue, place of publication, frequency, and price.

This Union List has steadily grown and now consists of approximately 3,198 cards, representing about 2,525 titles. Periodicals, and some document and newspaper titles, are included. Some fifty-three special libraries have sent in cards, and a number of other libraries who have especially interesting and unusual collections are working on their cards. Others have promised to send in theirs as soon as they can spare the time to list them. Some of the libraries included have revised their cards from time to time.

For local users, the *Directory of Libraries of Philadelphia and Vicinity*, 1926, and its 1930 supplement serve as a guide to indicate whether or not there is any restriction in the use of publications.

Nothing of this sort "just grows," and, whenever time and attention of an assistant are needed, such work cannot be done without cost. But this plan of accumulating data that are not only useful in the present but will later be partially ready for (and certainly worthy of) printing, is one which any group, community, or region can easily put into operation and which, with combined interest and effort, may be accomplished with a minimum tax on other features of service in any of the co-operating institutions.

—KARL BROWN.

Special Libraries News Notes

THE LIST OF BUSINESS MANUSCRIPTS in Baker Library is now available at fifty cents a copy on application to Baker Library, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, Soldiers Field, Boston, Massachusetts. The *List* (142 pages), published by the Library, includes descriptions of both the material collected by the Business Historical Society and the Library itself—508 collections in all.

GEORGE W. FOGG, College Park, Maryland, has available several bibliographies by the staff of the *Business Index*: An Index of Government and Business, 1928-32. 900 references, indexed. Price \$1.75; *Semi-Annual Index to Market Research and Analysis*, first half of 1932. 200 references. Price 65 cents; *Directory to Regular Departments of 185 Trade and Industrial Publications* (not financial). Price 75 cents; *Weekly Business Index*, cumulated monthly, to 116 business and trade periodicals and U. S. Government publications. With binder, per year \$15.

"A SUGGESTED Hospital Medical Library," a paper prepared for the Clinical Congress of the American College of Surgeons by Charles Frankenberg, Librarian, Medical Society of the County of Kings, has been reprinted from the *June Bulletin* of the College. A brief discussion of administration, classification and arrangement of such a library is followed by short list of foundational periodicals and books, and a lengthy list of other recent important texts and reference works.

THE *Subject Index to the Economic and Financial Documents of the League of Nations, 1927-1930*, is a 200-page volume recently published by the World Peace Foundation. \$1.50.

Fake Detective Steals Documents

ON A PRETEXT of investigating the theft of the stolen Sir Walter Scott manuscript, three men posing as city detectives stole a collection of documents valued by their owner, Dr. Jorge M. Corbache, at \$50,000 on December 1, according to the *Milwaukee Sentinel* of December 6. The documents relate to the early life of Thomas A. Edison and the discovery and conquest of South America. Dr. Corbache said the men took the documents and asked him to accompany them to police headquarters. En route they suggested he telephone his lawyer, but when he left the car the men sped away. Offered for sale later by two Negro boys, the documents were recovered.

Information For Librarians

IN REPLY to inquiries concerning the definitive edition of the Modern Library publication of *Upstream* by Ludwig Lewisohn and the definitive edition of *Mid-Channel* by the same author, published by Harper and Brothers, librarians are informed that following an action for libel against said publishers by the author's wife—herself an author over the pen name of Bosworth Crocker—a settlement was executed out of court on May 7, 1932 by the terms of which the defendants (Harper and Brothers) assumed payment of plaintiff's counsel fees and guaranteed plaintiff a monthly payment of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) on the first day of each month during the lifetime of plaintiff; having previously, upon the Supreme Court's decision in favor of plaintiff's right to sue, dropped from the text of *Mid-Channel* all passages in plaintiff's complaint in the definitive edition printed August 5, 1929.

Similarly, following an action for libel against The Modern Library, Inc. for alleged libelous passages in its revised publication of *Upstream* by Ludwig Lewisohn, a settlement was executed out of court by the terms of which plaintiff's counsel fees were paid by defendants, all passages in the plaintiff's complaint were dropped and the original Boni and Liveright text was fully restored in a definitive edition of July 12, 1928 (possibly November 26, 1927) under a release dated November 29, 1927.

Book Fair At Vanderbilt

THE VANDERBILT University held a book fair on December 7, under the auspices of the Nashville, Tennessee, Library Club. First editions, new dollar editions, children's favorites, histories, biographies, late fiction, lovely volumes of poetry, all these and others had honored places in the exhibit which attracted a continuous stream of visitors. The Fair closed Wednesday night, December 8.

Limited Number Copies Available

THE BOARD OF Education Library, Newark, New Jersey, has published in mimeograph form *References for Activity Units*, copies of which are available for 10c postage to cover mailing costs. The material covers such subjects as: Some General References for Curriculum Adjustment in the Primary Grade; Units on Boats, The Farm, The Fireman, Indians, and The Library.

A Checklist of Current Bibliography

AERONAUTICS; technical and general: books in the Coventry libraries on the theory of flight, practical flying, aeronautical engineering (including construction and maintenance), and on gliders and gliding, comp. by H. Sargeant. [Coventry, Eng.] Coventry Libraries, 1932. 27, [1] p.

[ARGENTINA.] Bibliografía general, por M. Selva . . . F. Mendilaharsa . . . y L. J. Rosso . . . inventario analítico-crítico de todas las publicaciones argentinas desde el origen de la primera imprenta en el río de la Plata, hasta el presente. Publicación auspiciada por la Comisión protectora de bibliotecas populares. Buenos Aires: Talleres gráficos argentinos de L. J. Rosso, 1931.

At head of title: Editorial La Literatura argentina. "Suplemento n.º 111 de 'La Literatura argentina'." "Principales bibliografías argentinas consultadas": v. I, p. 13-5. "Principales obras de biografía y crítica consultadas": v. I, p. 6.

A revision of the provisional edition of 1929 having title: Bibliografía general argentina, compilada por Fortunato Mendilaharsa.

BAUDELAIRE, C. P. . . . Œuvres. Texte établi et annoté par Y.-G. Le Dantec. Paris: La Pléiade [1931].

"Bibliographie": v. I, p. 561-575.

CANADIAN catalogue of books published in Canada, about Canada, as well as those written by Canadians, with imprint of 1931. Toronto: Public Library, 1932. 36 p.

A serial.

COLONIAL studies in the United States during the twentieth century, by Lowell Joseph Ragatz . . . London: A. Thomas [1932]. 48 p.

"This bibliographical study was prepared for the Congrès international d'histoire coloniale, held last September in connection with the International colonial exposition at Paris . . . and will appear [also] in the official volume of proceedings."

"Bibliography, 1900-1931": p. 21-48.

FRAUENERAGE und Frauenbewegung, Bibliographie der. Announced. Communicate with the American Association of University Women, 1634 Eye St., Wash. D. C.

HIGH-SCHOOL science library for 1931-1932. By H. A. Webb. Nashville, Tenn.: Peabody Journal of Education, 1932. 13 p. 12c.

Reprint. Peabody Journal of Education, July, 1932.

VOCATIONAL guidance through the library . . . by H. D. Kitson. 2.ed. Chicago: American Library Association, 1932. 31 p.

WEITKRIEGLITERATUR, Führer in die, von Eugen von Frauenholz. Berlin: Verlag E. S. Mittler & Sohn, 1932. 37 p.

ZOOLOGY, Index-catalogue of medical and veterinary. Part I, Authors: AALL to AZZOLINA. By A. Hassall and Margie Potter. Wash., D. C.: U. S. Govt. Prtg. Off.: Supt. of Docs, 1932. Pap. 10c.

" . . . a revision and continuation of Index-catalogue of Medical Bureau Bulletin 39." Monthly Catalogue.

ZWEIF, Stefan, Bibliographie der Werke von . . . dem Dichter zum fünfzigsten Geburtstag dargebracht vom Insel-verlag. Leipzig, 1931. 47, [1] p.

Prepared by Karl Brown of The New York Public Library.

Small Libraries

Library Service Plus

THE MISSOULA, Montana, Public Library is not a large library but is fortunately situated in a university town which doubtless accounts for our high class type of patrons, for the kind of books read and for our per capita circulation of more than ten. As for "Library Service Plus"

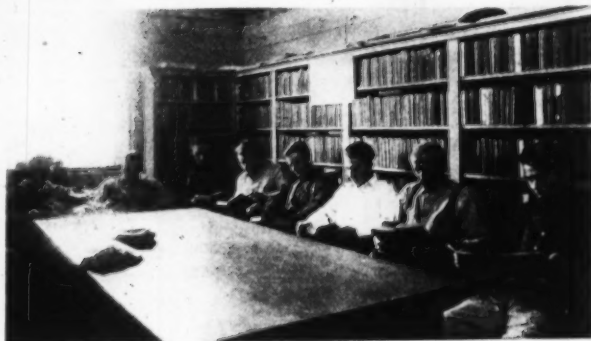
In Missoula the children from the fourth grade on are instructed in the use of the library. Each class spends an entire morning at the library and the pupils are taught how to use the catalog, the *Readers' Guide*, the encyclopedia, to get their own books and how to browse. This instruction is carefully graded according to the class. First we attempt to make the book a living thing, representing work on the part of the maker and



Left: The "Library Car" located at the Headquarters Camp of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company.

Below: Interior of "Library Car" which is a Freight Car Run on a Switch From Camp to Camp.

it is the "plus" which is the important part. Call it efficiency if you will but really is it that? Our records may be carefully and exactly kept, the book collection up to date, well cataloged, and neatly arranged "just so and so" on the shelves, but what does all this mean to our borrowers? We know that the catalog is "arranged just like a dictionary" and here I would compare it with a time table "subject to change." The "plus" again is the part played by a library assistant who may be young, old, beautiful or homely but has the point of view of the public. Recently I watched a young apprentice working with a university professor. Of course the man should have known how to use the catalog and find the book needed, but he was looking as bewildered and helpless as a fourth grader when the apprentice turned to assist him. I knew that she knew very little about library methods and books, but she did her work so well, tactfully and joyfully that the man reported to one of our Trustees that we had a fine library and splendid staff. Actually he knew nothing about our library, and found what he wanted because the assistant had the "plus."



something to be treasured either because of the information contained or the pleasure given.

We renew books over the phone, by mail and at the circulation desk. Reference material is assembled for the student or person writing a paper. Summer libraries are prepared for those leaving town and the collections changed when desired. Classroom libraries are issued to the four lower grades of all our schools and our discards are sent to locations remote from the library or to the Forest Service who send them to men doing trail work.

The Missoula County Free Library is by virtue of a contract entered into with the County Commissioners and the Board of Trustees

of the Missoula Public Library a department of the Public Library and I wish I could tell you how much this county service is appreciated. We have branches located at strategic points in a sparsely settled area of two thousand six hundred and sixty square miles, collections of books in every rural school and individual parcel-post service. Some of our patrons live more than a hundred miles from the main library and books sent to them have quite an adventure before actually reaching the readers. We pack the books in small bundles and start them at the Post Office. The first lap of the journey is generally made by motor stage, next, should it be winter, they are loaded on to a horse pulled sled or snow-mobile, such as Byrd used, then they will be packed on a horse and finally a man on snowshoes will pack them in on his back. Then comes to us in the early spring a letter overflowing with thanks and appreciation. Through the long days and nights when the snow is many feet deep these books have kept the family sane. They have helped the father with the tanning of pelts, for often trapping is their sole and meagre means of support; the mother reads of the trips she may sometime take, or learns a new crochet pattern and how to care for the baby. The children have kept up with their school work, learned new games, and something about the birds and flowers so that watching for spring means more than just the melting of the snow. Then when the roads are again passable the family emerges better off physically and mentally than had there been no books. Here again is where the "plus" counts. The librarian who selected those books had vision. The father, mother and children were all considered as well as the back of the man who packed them in. Our circulation count was small, but the service rendered so large and so important that no record could ever be made.

We also have "The Library Car" which is located at the Headquarters Camp of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company. A man is in charge and to it come many lumber jacks to read and to carry away as many books as their packs will hold. This car, a freight car, runs on a track and is switched from camp to camp as the cutting of the timber proceeds. Many books have been given to the car and we supply the remainder. The company pays the librarian as well as subscribes to various newspapers and periodicals.

As much as possible we try to do away with rules. Do not these books over which we have supervision belong to our citizens, and is it not our duty to have them used? All of us should read more than we do, have more time for our

patrons and less red tape. In a small library the librarian has so many interesting slants to her work. Young women and often men looking for jobs come to the library, strangers seeking all sorts of information and perhaps a successful young business man, who states that he began working so young that he had no time for books and has now reached the place where he can no longer make the desired contacts unless he can "talk books," comes in. Is he not keen, interesting, and altogether worth while? We try to start him on his way and have very good time doing so. This is what I call our "plus" work, no record is kept of it, many times we never know the result, but again we feel that this end of our work is really the more important and brought to us because of the position the library holds in the community and because books are the magic keys to many locks.

—ELIZABETH P. POWELL

Literary Taste And the Librarian

WHATEVER OPINION we may have as to the duty of a librarian, it includes of necessity that of a critic. There is no library large and wealthy enough to purchase all the literature which its readers might desire. And as soon as discrimination is used, critical evaluation takes place.

This is not, however, altogether correct. There surely is evaluation of some kind, but it is not always critical. The librarian is neither sufficiently familiar with all the subjects involved nor does he have the time or opportunity to familiarize himself with the books from which he must select his library's share. This is impossible and, on reflection, not even necessary. There are other ways to approach the subject.

For reasons of greater clarity, we shall consider here nothing but what is called pure literature, poetry, fiction, drama, and essays. Since practical knowledge of a subject plays here hardly any part at all, the librarian acting as selector must not necessarily be a specialist in any particular field. It is not necessary that he should be a historian, an engineer, or an expert in psychoanalysis. Such proficiencies may be even harmful as they may tend to color his judgment. It is another matter to possess what is vaguely termed culture.

Now, culture is an achievement which shows its presence by taste. It is far from attainable by means of even careful perusals of all the "Roads to culture" and "Outlines" of one thing or the other. It is apt to be a little too

elusive for popular manuals. Somehow, it refuses to be confined between any one pair of covers however gaudily labeled. For culture is not altogether a matter of the brain and memory. It must be sought unceasingly; it must be pursued like an elusive maiden at twilight's coming. Those are adventurous souls that undertake this pursuit. They are willing to give up many a blissful hour to devote themselves to study, and, more often still, to meditation. They are seldom users of superlatives, for they believe in a happier future; and less often still they indulge in extravagant forecasts, for their souls must be free to acclaim the Master, when he comes.

Culture, then, is not a merchandise purchasable with a diploma or over the book counter. But it is something that, once you have the germs, you can cultivate it wonderfully. Persistent watering with the best the human mind has produced will develop your tiny plant into a magnificent tree. Once we have the urge, we are not likely to stop at inconveniences. There is something that soars and sings and flaps its wings in the face of the sun, and we rise with it. We become eternal seekers, and the rewards concerns us but little. We know and we feel and we know why we feel as we do. And this feeling, this definite attitude of which we are able to give the reason, this feeling is taste.

Taste, being the result of culture, becomes the expression of it. It cannot be acquired, but, like culture, it may be developed. Culture is the acquisitive, taste the expressive, part of the same quality of mind. What we acquire in cultural pursuits and interests, we apply in the taste we evince in dealing with matters above the physical level. We approve of one thing and condemn another, and though we do not call the gods to witness that we are right, we are, nevertheless, reasonably sure that we are. This is as it should be. For taste without conviction is an altogether blundering affair. It is worse than none. It robs us of the blissful slumber of the ignorant. It offers nothing but dissatisfaction, both with ourselves and with the world in general.

Most people, however, do have the germ. And librarians, I believe, more often than others. It is not only an advantage, but an actual necessity, in our profession. We are, as it were, entrusted with the civilization of the people. We are like gardeners placed to attend to the frail beginnings of their cultural growth, and we must see that we do not betray this trust. But how are we to do our duty effectively unless we ourselves, our own cultural attainments, leave little to be desired. The time is past when the librarian could

think of himself merely as the servant of popular taste. The profession corresponds to no other profession excepting perhaps to that of the teaching and the clerical. As friends, as guides, not as servants, should we regard ourselves.

And it is in this contact with the needs of our community that our own personal culture and taste undergoes a test. We are not, of course, expected to know every book worth knowing, but we *are* expected to know what books are worth the effort of closer perusal, when we see them. There are certain timeless values which good taste instinctively recognizes. A masterpiece is a masterpiece to every cultivated mind, but a best-seller, on the other hand, may be such only because of a vulgar demand. It is, furthermore, rather idle to speculate on the value of a book by merely asking ourselves the questions: Does it please me? Am I enchanted by the style? Does the story tell something new, or does it express a certain thought better than a previous work? All such questions are, no doubt, of some use in the proper evaluation of a work of art, but they present no safe ground for a definite opinion. With as broad a cultural background as possible, we should ask: Of what importance to mankind is this work of art which we are considering? What new and universal truth does it portray? And how is this truth expressed? Is it truly universal in the sense that it can be understood by unperverted readers everywhere, or does it appear to be written with a specific class of people in mind? Does it seem reasonably certain that the author wrote his work impelled by an all-pervading inner urge to communicate to his fellows a feeling, a consciousness, which he could not contain any longer, or was some other motive responsible for it?

These are questions, one would say, more fit for the critic to ask than for a librarian catering to popular need. But such a supposition would be quite wrong. The librarian need not be a censor, but there is no reason why he should not be a man of taste. Even though he may not be permitted to influence and guide popular reading, even though he may have to hand out trash to his patrons continually; he ought to know that it is trash and not suppose that he is dealing in worth while literature. He should cultivate his personal taste with the best he can obtain and be constantly on the alert for possible new converts. He should be the literary conscience of his community, and the library the one place where culture and taste would preside.

—ARTHUR BERTHOLD.

The Open Round Table

Agrees With Mr. Sherman

I FIND myself heartily agreeing with Mr. Sherman of the Providence Public Library regarding "Conscience days", as I usually do with his position on mooted library questions.

In addition to the unfairness they impose on rule-abiding readers, and their placement of libraries on a "racket" basis, "Conscience days" do much more. Numerous and valuable as the books may be which are returned, they cannot compensate for the compromising position assumed by libraries, which in my opinion, sacrifice generally accepted ideas of rectitude to expediency, and seem to announce their rating of books as higher than honesty.

Moreover, I believe the books received through "Conscience days" are temporary and they will in time only increase book losses and delinquents. If careless and dishonest people see their delinquencies winked at by the library, certainly they will have less future care and conscience in observing the library's rules which most readers obey.

If libraries wish to be lenient and condone shortcomings in their readers, a far better method of showing this than "Conscience days" would be "Cancellation or Fine Reduction Day" on the cards of unemployed and moneyless men and women.

—CHALMERS HADLEY.

In Answer to Mr. Clark

I AM TAKING the trouble to answer Mr. Clark's reply to my article¹ because Mr. Clark excellently exemplifies the kind of extreme pessimism I described and condemned. In an emergency when constructive methods of library procedure are needed as they have never been needed before, Mr. Clark advocates a purely destructive policy, the policy of a defeated man who complains when he is down, but forgets to complain when he is up. He urges librarians to "protest loudly now, and show our dissatisfaction," although he admits that he sees no immediate hope of relief. In such distressing times, he petulantly mourns "the cheerful unconcern" of library patrons, reflecting that libraries might find it more profitable if they did not take this noble and self-sacrificing pose." Then he climaxes his youthful cynicism by saying that it is a mockery to make the best of present conditions. If Mr.

Clark were a physician, he probably would urge his patient to voice his complaints, rather than try to effect a cure.

Aside from the very important fact that psychologically and physically this is no time to launch old complaints, Mr. Clark's sweeping reforms, such as making the public conscious of the great service the library performs for its patrons, might well appear ridiculous to anyone who views with intelligence the relation that exists between the library and the public. No public library is a high and mighty institution that can demand homage from its patrons. The most that any library should expect from its patrons is, indeed a "cheerful unconcern", for that, at least, is an indication that the service the library renders is of such quality that the public can afford to take it for granted.

As an unemployed librarian Mr. Clark's bitterness is, of course, understandable, but, unfortunately, it offers no solution to a bad situation. I have never read the works of the authors Mr. Clark mentions, but if either Mr. Guest and Mrs. Porter can replace Mr. Clark's bitterness with a bit of nobility, I would certainly suggest that he re-read them.

—JERRE G. MANGIONE,
Cooper Union Library.

Correction Note

MY ATTENTION has been called to an editorial¹ in your October 15, 1932 number, at page 857, beginning:

"A strange boast is made by the Librarian of the New Orleans Public Library that his city expends for its Public Library but 19 cents per capita as against 80 cents in most large cities."

This is an unfortunate misrepresentation which I must believe you will be the first to want to correct. No one deplores more than the writer the small appropriation for Library purposes in New Orleans. The appropriation is even less than 16 cents per capita. Instead of boasting I have decried this small appropriation and have fought and shall continue to fight for more adequate funds. It is but just, however, that I should add that the city authorities are not unmindful of our needs, but are confronted with the usual financial horror of having to balance the Budget.

—E. A. PARSONS.

¹ Lib. Jour., November 1, 1932.

¹ Information taken from *New Orleans Times Picayune*, Sept. 23, 1932.

School Library News

Suggested Reference Books

SUGGESTED FOR the small school library by the New Mexico State Library Extension Service.¹

Beard, C. A. *American Government and Politics*, 6th ed., 1931. Macmillan. \$3.75.

Brewer, E. A. *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*. Lippincott. \$6.00.

Bridges, T. C. *Young Folks' Book of Invention*. Little. \$2.00.

Bulfinch, Thomas. *Mythology*, rev. ed. Crowell. \$3.00.

Casner and Gabriel. *Exploring American History*. Harcourt. \$1.57.

Champlin, J. D. *New Cyclopedia for Young Folks*, 3 vol. Holt. \$16.

Heilprin and Heilprin. *Lippincott's Complete Pronouncing Gazetteer and Geographical Dictionary of the World*, 1931. Lippincott. \$12.

Hoyt, J. K. *New Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations*, rev. ed. Funk. \$7.50.

Logan, J. E. *Goodly Companion* (Quotations and Proverbs). Beckley. \$1.00.

McSpadden, J. W. *Book of Holidays*. Crowell. \$1.75.

New Census Atlas of the World, 1931. Reilly and Lee. \$3.50.

Phyfe. *18,000 Words Often Mispronounced!* Putnam. \$2.00.

Rand, McNally & Co. *World Atlas*. Rand. \$8.50.

Science Today, a layman's handbook of recent discoveries, by various eminent men of science, 1931. Harcourt. \$2.50.

Webster's New International Dictionary. Merriam. \$16.

Webster's Collegiate Dictionary (contains about one-fourth the entries). Merriam. \$4.00.

Who's Who in America, Biennial. Marquis. \$8.75.

World Almanac (annual). World. 50 cents, paper; \$1.00, cloth.

World Book Encyclopedia, 13 vol. new ed., 1931. Quarrie. \$66.

—From: *New Mexico Library Bulletin*, vol. 1, no. 7, October, 1932.

¹ Note: The price given is a "list price." Purchasers should always inform themselves as to the latest prices, including library discounts, before ordering. More extended lists and information as to prices, etc., may be obtained from the Director of the Library Extension Service, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Just Among Ourselves

A RECENT holiday gave the writer the opportunity to visit a nearby junior college library. What did she find? Another school library organized to meet the needs of its student body was in operation. You may well ask, "What is news about that?" It represented a different type of organization and library atmosphere than that found in the observer's junior high school library. The business-like, self-reliant young men and women were quite mature in their attitude toward the work at hand; they possessed a self-control that was a marked contrast to that of the adolescent boys and girls of a junior high school. "Can this be a school library?" "Yes, the junior college is an integral part of our system of secondary education." With these thoughts in mind there comes to the writer the assurance that one day her still undeveloped junior high school library patrons will become more like the efficient library users in the junior college.

This new contact gave her a new vision of the whole field of school librarianship. First, there came to her mind a picture of a kindergarten class gathered around the fireplace of an elementary school library, listening spellbound to the fascinating stories of the *Gingerbread Man* and *Little Black Sambo*, as related by their library teacher. Following this group of little people, a class of fourth grade pupils came to the library to hear how to use an encyclopedia as an aid to their study of other lands. The next picture flashed before her mind was a group of junior high school students, who with their busy and impatient minds, are always clamoring for more knowledge and more books about the great world opening to their questioning minds. In this library these students were spending a period as a class group; their teacher was the librarian, who was helping them unravel the intricacies of the card-catalog. The period following this class group found sixty-five students from eight different classes in the library; this large group was busily working on their inter-class debates. Each member of the group was so eager to secure the best available material on the subject. In their eagerness to prepare a winning debate, they were a little forgetful of the proper library atmosphere, and were frankly noisy. From this scene the librarian's mind turned to a senior high school

library, where at last the librarian's dream of a full house had come true; students who needed to use library material for their reference study were sent back to registry rooms because there was not another available seat for them in the library. These students still needed a great deal of assistance from the librarian, but for the most part were a more independent group than any of those previously described. Add to these three pictures that of the junior college group referred to in the preceding paragraph, and your own picture of the library of your college and university days. This is the field of school librarianship.

In each of these five types of schools are trained librarians, striving to meet the needs of their student bodies. Each one has library furniture and book collections adapted to the physical and mental requirements of her student group; each one applies the best theories of educational psychology and philosophy. How alike is their task and yet how different is the method used at the various age levels. Our Association is composed of these librarians from all five types of schools. Many members of the C. S. L. A. are graduates of the same library school, but how greatly their situations vary from the elementary school to the college, from a rural community to a city school system. To all of these librarians fall a common task, that of teaching the use of a library. Is it not a challenging and thrilling task?

We recommend the visiting day; it will bring you new vision for your every day tasks; it will give you a new idea of your goal. Such contacts will bind us more closely together as members of the California School Library Association. Let's be social-minded and visit our school library neighbors.—M. L. B.

—From *California School Library Association Bulletin* (Northern Section), vol. 5, Nov., 1932, no. 1.

Statistics of Librarianship

TOTAL POPULATION of persons in the United States of ten years old and over in 1930 is 98,723,047 and of this number 48,829,920 or 49.5 per cent are gainfully employed, according to the latest U. S. Bureau of Census "Occupation Statistics." Of the number gainfully employed 10,752,116 are women.

In the professional service we find that a total of 3,253,884 persons are classed, almost equally divided between men and women—to be exact 1,727,650 men and 1,526,234 women. Librarians

are included in this class of professional pursuits and the total thus employed is indicated as 29,613; 2,557 of which are men and 27,056 are women.

Other professions which have approximately the same number as librarians are the architects, of which only a small percentage are women, and social and welfare workers wherein women predominate as they do in the library profession. Teaching, a profession similar to ours but much older and more established, has more than a million in its ranks.

The library professional ranks are filled almost entirely by native whites; there are only 1,497 foreign whites and 210 Negroes. It may surprise us to know that about one-fifth of the librarians of the country are within the age group of twenty to twenty-four years, and about half of the profession are between the ages of twenty and thirty-four years of age. It happens also that 73.9 per cent of the women librarians are single. This condition of single blessedness seems to be a fact in most of the professions, the striking exception to it is that of the clergymen.

—REBECCA B. RANKIN.

Free For Transportation

BACK ISSUES of the *Journal Of Social Hygiene* may be secured upon request, free of charge, except for transportation, from The American Social Hygiene Association, 450 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y. Articles of special interest are:

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| What is "Social Hygiene"? | Sex Education in Junior High School |
| Summary of a Social Hygiene Survey of Washington, D. C. | Social Hygiene and the Nurse |
| Prevention of the Spread of Venereal Disease by Treatment of the Infectious | Statistical and Public Health Research in Syphilis |
| Municipal Control of Venereal Diseases | Prudery and the Child |
| How Shall We Teach? | Social Hygiene and the War |
| The Work of the U. S. Inter-departmental Social Hygiene Board, 1919-20 | Police and the Public Health |
| | What Venereal Disease Cost the Community |
| | A Study of Venereal Prophylaxis in the Navy |
| | Eugenic Sterilization in California |
| Vol. III #3, 4 | Vol. XV #1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 |
| Vol. IV #4 | |
| Vol. V #5 | Vol. XVI #1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 |
| Vol. VII #1 | |
| Vol. VIII #8 | Vol. XVII #2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 |
| Vol. XIV #8, 9 | |

From The Library Schools

Michigan

THE FIRST semester of the University of Michigan Department of Library Science academic year 1932-33 opened on September 26 with a total of sixty students in attendance, including representatives from eight states and two foreign countries. Four New Zealand librarians, all recipients of fellowships from the Carnegie Corporation, are doing regular or special work in the Department. These are Miss Alice E. Minchin, librarian of the Auckland University College; Mr. Clifford W. Collins, librarian-elect of the College Library of Canterbury University, Christchurch; Mr. Alistair D. McIntosh, Reference librarian, General Assembly (Parliamentary) Library, Wellington; and Mr. Harold G. Miller, librarian of Victoria University College, Wellington. Three of the group were also in residence during the past Summer Session. As has been the case for several years, there is also a representative from the staff of the Vatican Library, Dr. Gaetano Vian.

With the return of Mr. Bishop and Miss Wead from leave during the second half of the year 1931-32, the whole faculty is in residence during the current semester. During the second semester of the present year, Professor Margaret Mann will be absent on sabbatical leave, which she will spend in Europe in study and recreation.

Denver

THE OFFICERS of the Library Club, student association of the School of Librarianship are as follows: president, Margaret Watkins; secretary, Elizabeth Kirwan; treasurer, Alice Fields. This fall the Club sponsored a school picnic in Red Rocks Park and entered a float in the University Homecoming parade. This float won the All-School cup. As a result of a vote taken in all the schools of the University, the new School of Librarianship has been granted representation on the Inter-School Council, Kathleen Robinson being the representative this year. Margaret Watkins is a member of the University Women's Council. This fall, in the interest of knowing more about the libraries of this region, Miss Howe and Miss Butler visited the libraries in Cheyenne and Laramie, Wyoming, including the University of Wyoming Library, and Miss Howe visited the high school, junior college, and public libraries in Trinidad and the public library in Pueblo.

St. Catherine

THE COLLEGE of St. Catherine Library School opened September 22, 1932, with an enrollment of thirteen. Five states are represented in the group: Minnesota, Montana, Iowa, Washington, and Utah. The faculty has been strengthened by one more full time member, Sister Cecil, who received her Master of Arts in Library Science from the Graduate Library School of the University of Michigan in June, 1932.

The graduating class of June, 1932, numbered nineteen. By September, twelve of the students were at work, eight in college libraries, two in high school libraries, and one in a public library. One graduate had employment other than library service, and two preferred no positions. Three more of the 1930 and 1931 classes were placed, one in each of the following types of libraries: college, public, and school.

In order to keep in line with the advancing standards, the School has raised its entrance requirement of three full years of approved college work to four. This is to go into effect with September, 1933.

Wisconsin

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH class of the Library School of the University of Wisconsin has an enrollment of forty-two students, the maximum number that the school rooms can accommodate. The class roll permits of interesting summaries. Ten states and one foreign country are represented. The largest group of twenty-six naturally is from Wisconsin; there are three from Minnesota, two each from Iowa, Maryland, Ohio, and Oklahoma, and one each from Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Oregon, and Norway. Besides being an international group, it is representatively national, extending from Maryland and Massachusetts on the Atlantic to Oregon on the Pacific, with the middle west predominating. Academically, twenty-two are graduate students, one with a master's degree; sixteen are seniors on the joint-course basis, fifteen with the College of Letters and Science of the University and one with Marquette University, three as juniors and one with other educational qualifications were accepted because they passed the entrance examinations set by the School to determine whether those taking them had the equivalent of academic study which would enable them to carry the curriculum.

Children's Librarians' Notebook

THE PICTURE BOOK OF POETRY. By Marjorie Barrows, comp. Rand. \$2.50.

Looking somewhat like its parent, *Child Life* Magazine, this festive picture book offers poems by some of the children's favorite poets. Nancy Byrd Turner's "Lincoln," Rachel Field's "Silhouettes," Rose Fyleman's "Little Shepherdess," Walter De la Mare's "Quack" are included. Miss Barrows, who is editor of *Child Life*, has culled poems for which children have proved their liking. A happy essay on "Poetry and Childhood," by Padraic Colum, is appended. The large size of the book and its binding make it more suitable for a table or gift book than for the public library. To me it is also questionable just how much children will like the posterish illustrations, although they will be pleased with the bright colorings.

—ISABEL McLAUGHLIN.

THE MASTER OF MOUNT VERNON. By Belle Moses. Appleton. \$2.

George Washington is here introduced to boys and girls not as a great political or military leader, but in the rôle of stepfather or uncle and the genial and beloved host at Mount Vernon. The style is conversational and pleasing and the frequent inclusion of letters and excerpts from diaries makes the narrative convincing.

—LOUISE HETHERINGTON.

THE RED CABOOSE. By Marie Ahnighito Peary. Morrow. \$1.75.

A freight train wreck is the prelude to the adventures of the little red caboose which Peary takes with him on one of his Arctic exploration trips. As it serves as headquarters for the expedition, the caboose learns many things about life in the Arctic. The greatest excitement comes with the finding of a giant meteor and the problem of getting it on shipboard to be taken to New York. Boys from ten to twelve will be fascinated by the glimpses of railroading and the detailed account of the scientific solution of various difficulties.

—MARIE L. KOEKER.

UNCLE BILL. By Will James. Scribner. \$2.

Here, for once, is an informing uncle who is not a walking encyclopedia. Uncle Bill, while guiding Kip and Scootie through a strenuous summer on the ranch, does a great deal of explaining without losing his personality. This cannot compare with *Smoky* but it is a good story which younger children will heartily enjoy.

—LETHA M. DAVIDSON.

NICHOLAS AND THE GOLDEN GOOSE. By Anne Carroll Moore. Putnam. \$2.

Continues the story of *Nicholas*, which appeared in 1924. This time Nicholas visits France, Belgium, and England, as well as New York. In order to understand and enjoy this second book, it is essential to have read the first book and to have a knowledge of European countries. The story is intended for children from 8 to 12, but unfortunately few children of that age have enough background to comprehend it. The illustrations are by Jay Van Everen, who did those for the first book of *Nicholas*.

—MARIE L. KOEKER.

THE CIRCUS FROM ROME TO RINGLING. By Earl Chapin May. Duffield. \$3.

A somewhat misleading title for a book which is mostly concerned with the history of circuses and circus people in the United States. The style is easy and conversational, often reminiscent, and it is evident that the author is writing about a subject which he knows and loves. Interesting incidents enliven the narrative but it will be tiresome to the casual reader.

—LOUISE HETHERINGTON.

THE GRAPER GIRLS GO TO COLLEGE. By Elizabeth Corbett. Century. \$2.

This sequel is far better than the original story, *The Graper Girls*, which was unsuitable for library use because of its snobbishness. The new book is an accurate and penetrating picture of life in a modern university, full of human incidents, both tragic and funny. Its shrewd comments on college life will help the emerging high school girl to know what to expect.

—LETHA M. DAVIDSON.

BETJE AND JAN. By Agnes Lehman. Coward. \$1.75.

Although the pictures are excellent and the facts are entirely accurate, the story is as wooden as the children's shoes. Plot continuity is broken by stories interpolated by obliging adults. Pages of conversation with the reader reduce the book to the status of a geography text. There are better books about Holland.

—LETHA M. DAVIDSON.

RING UP THE CURTAIN. Edited by Montrose J. Moses. Little. \$3.

A compilation of plays that is excellent, both in content and in format. It includes stage versions of much loved stories for younger children, as well as plays for the older ones. The music which is embodied in some of the plays is well pitched and simple enough for children's voices.

—MARIE L. KOEKER.

THE WILLOW WHISTLE. By Cornelia Meigs. *Macmillan*. \$1.75.

With her usual charm Miss Meigs has written a thoroughly interesting tale of early pioneer life in the West which children of the fourth to the sixth grades can read. Mary Ann and her little friend Eric have many exciting adventures with their friends the Sioux Indians. The last half of the book has to do with the building of a school house which the unfriendly Arickarees try to destroy thinking it a white man's medicine lodge wherein bad medicine will be made and used against the Indians. Black and white illustrations with frontispiece in soft color are quite in keeping with the story. Format resembles that of *The Wonderful Locomotive*. Illustrated by E. Boyd Smith.

—HELEN NEIGHBORS.

THE FLOOD FIGHTERS. By Thames Williams. *Houghton*. \$2.

Contains much interesting information about the causes of great floods, their control and the relief work among refugees which is carried on by the Red Cross, the Coast Guard, and the Aviation Service. The book is packed full of information pertaining to conditions during the recent Mississippi flood but pertinent to disasters of a similar nature at any place or any time. Except for the information it contains the book has little to offer. The story and the style of writing do not reach the desired standard for permanent acquisitions to the children's collection.

—FAITH L. ALLEN.

OPEN RANGE. By Hildegard Hawthorne. *Longmans*. \$2.

The West of the Great Plains in the 1870's, when barbed wire fencing was introduced and homesteaders were seeking the Open Range, is the setting of a story that has the thrills of adventure. Ranch life not far from Dodge City and Santa Fe makes for excitement equal to battle in the life of young "Slim" Reynolds when he loses his horse, wounded by barbed wire fencing. Friendship and the promise of romance result from the accident. The western theme, with its mild allusion to the panic of 1873; the invention of barbed wire fencing with its effect on round-ups, cattle ranging and the open range, are handled by Hildegard Hawthorne with a sincerity of style and a purpose that wins favor. "For, come to think of it," she writes, "Mr. Joe Glidden (the inventor of barbed wire) had proved himself the cleverest roper of all. To be sure, it was a wire rope he threw; but with it he had noosed the Great Plains and brought on a new era."

—NORA CRIMMINS.

KITCHEN MAGIC. By Constance Cassady. *Farrar*. \$1.50.

When we were young we had *Aunt Martha's Corner Cupboard* and *The Fun of Cooking*. This combines both in a pleasant story of food and their origin, with simple recipes at the chapter ends. It is a good utilitarian title for libraries, and little girls domestically inclined may like to own it.

—LETHA M. DAVIDSON.

AROUND THE WORLD IN A MAILBAG. Story and pictures by William Siegel. *McBride*. \$1.75.

The story of a letter written by Billy and Betty to their father, and of how it was forwarded from San Francisco to Shanghai and then on to Moscow, Paris, Cairo, Alexandria, and back again to the United States. Hand printed text and bright pictures tell of the many postmen who handled the letter. Easy reading but not so simple as Kuh's *The Postman* or Read's *Billy's Letter*.

—LOUISE HETHERINGTON.

MADE IN RUSSIA. By William C. White. *Knopf*. \$2.

A compelling book of old and new Russia (by the author of *These Russians*) which deserves a place on a list of books adults and children like. It is one of the Borzoi Art and Handicraft series, teeming with information about all things made in Russia from the Ikons of the old days, the handicrafts, arts, embroideries, rugmaking, silverware and paintings, to the dynamos and tractors produced by the U. S. S. R. Even the new words of American introduction which industrialists have brought in, such as "Fordovanya" for efficiency, find a place in a volume which can serve art, geography, history and social science equally well in a junior high program. The illustrations by Georges R. Wirén are worthy of note.

—NORA CRIMMINS.

TROOPERS THREE. By R. G. Montgomery. *Doubleday*. \$1.75.

There is something instinctively appealing in a book about three bear cubs. It is therefore a disappointment to find the story used as a vehicle for preachment against hunters and steel traps. Perhaps when the humane movement was new, such books as *Black Beauty* and *Beautiful Joe* were needed, but what child is going to try to trap a bear? Instead he will finish this book with a faint sense of horror, no pleasure, and no very accurate impressions of the habits of bears. Librarians who are interested in real bears will buy extra copies of *Max*, and leave this book to wend its way into publishers' remainders.

—CLARA E. BREED.

THE TREASURE IN THE LITTLE TRUNK. By Helen Fuller Orton. *Stokes*. \$1.75.

Due to financial difficulties the Armstrong family leave their home in Vermont in the year 1823, and in a covered wagon migrate over the Mohawk Turnpike to break new ground in Western New York State. Their slow progress across the country, with its accompanying small excitements, their clearing of the land and building a cabin, their intercourse with their few neighbors, and their final successful establishment in a new land are charmingly told for the younger children. The story centers around small Patty Armstrong who has her own little problems, particularly that of the "treasure", a gold necklace handed down to Patty from her grandmother, which she is forced to sell but which is later miraculously restored to her. The diction is forthright, direct and simple. This is one of few books which successfully reproduces for younger children the life and spirit of the pioneers.

—ELEANOR HERRMANN.

WINGS OVER HOLLAND. By Anne Merriman Peck and Enid Johnson. Illus. by Anne Merriman Peck. *Macmillan*. \$2.

The authors have very cleverly worked much historical and geographical background into this realistic tale of modern Holland. The story starts out slowly but ends in an exciting moment when young nine-year-old Hendrik realizes his dearest wish to fly over Holland. The book will be valuable for the true picture of modern Holland which it presents. Customs and costumes of both town and country are described and the story will give 4th and 5th graders an understanding of the daily life and of ambitions similar to their own which children are experiencing in such a colorful and interesting country as Holland.

—HELEN NEIGHBORS.

THE BRIGHT FEATHER AND OTHER MAYA TALES. By Dorothy Rhoads. Illus. by Lowell Houser. *Doubleday*. \$2.

Twenty-two stories of Maya men, of ocelots, vultures, witches, xtabai told by the sister-in-law of Dr. Sylvanus Morley, distinguished archeologist of the Carnegie Institute. Miss Rhoads herself has spent two seasons in Yucatan and tries here to give the atmosphere and something of the ancient culture as represented in the modern Indian versions of the old tales. Told to a small boy, Tooch, by his grandmother, the themes of some of the stories are the creation of man, the discovery of vegetables and of corn, the beginning of night. They are told with clarity, and with economy of language, and retain a primitive feeling.

—ISABEL McLAUGHLIN.

THE UNICORN WITH THE SILVER SHOES. By Ella Young. Illus. by Robert Lawson. *Longmans*. \$2.

"How does one go to Faery-Land?" asked Ballon's Son. The surest way is to read this book to the Faery-Land of Ella Young's making. Needless to say it is an Irish fairy land, built out of her living in Irish folk tale and saga. Ballon's Son is the refreshingly naughty adventurer who journeys with Flame of Joy from the Garden of Twisted Trees through magic lands, wind-running or riding on unicorns, lake-kelpies and the Cat of Cruachan, sporting with mischievous Pookas and supping with One-Headed Ogres and finally descending to the Civilized World, a hillside in Ireland. The book is beautiful fancy with delightful contrasts of humor and reality in the human world, the red-wheeled cart drawn by the black-nosed ass, Michael O'Hegarty's houseen roofed with "yellow oaten straw" weighted down with square stones "to keep the wind from shouldering away the roof-thatch" and the "dangerous" bear at the Zoo who longed for the "good-tasting things" no one dared to give him. Robert Lawson, too, is at home in Faery-Land.

—EMMA L. BROCK.

THE LITTLE HOUSE IN GREEN VALLEY. By Clara Whitehill Hunt. Illus. by Emma Brock. *Houghton*. \$1.75.

Miss Hunt is able to identify herself with the point of view of small folk, and here she makes her reader follow with real interest the pleasant little rural excursions which children so love to participate in and read about. A happy time is had at Green Valley, where, first of all a house is to be explored, then a barn, and finally the countryside. Picnics there are, and a breathless trip of exploration up the brook, not along the bank, but barefooted in the water, with a long stop to watch the wild creatures of the wood. Nothing happens which might not happen to any small person on a summer vacation. The story makes pleasant reading for the eight and nine year old.

—ELEANOR HERRMANN.

THE BLUE TEAPOT. By Alice Dalgliesh. *Macmillan*. \$2.

These six stories, simply told and attractively illustrated, are for younger readers. They are about children who live in Nova Scotia near the Bay of Fundy and we find that these little people are very much like the boys and girls we know, and have similar interests such as cats, store cat-alogs, and Christmas trees.

—LOUISE HETHERINGTON.

Among Librarians

Necrology

ANGELA B. FERRIS, children's librarian of the Salt Lake City, Utah, Public Library since May, 1909, died December 1, 1932, of bronchial pneumonia.

WILLIAM H. RADEMAEKERS, Senior, in his 67th year, died on December 6, 1932, at his summer home in Lake Hopatcong, N. J. He was president of Rademaekers, Son & Co., a firm of library bookbinders for the past thirty-five years and in his spare time he compiled data on bookbinding in all its ramifications, with profuse illustrations of the various bookbinding processes. It is planned to publish this posthumously, if possible.

Edith Clarke

BORN OF a family of distinguished ability and from two generations of clergymen of the Episcopal Church, Edith Emily Clarke, from her girlhood, showed a mind above the average. She was educated in Keble School for girls, Syracuse and from there entered the Junior Class of Syracuse University from which she was graduated in 1881 with honors and the Phi Beta Kappa Key. Always a pioneer, she entered, after teaching for a few years, the first class graduated from the first Library School in the Country, then under Melvil Dewey of Columbia University, later at Albany. At her graduation, she was appointed head cataloger in the Library of Columbia University which post she held until going to fill the same position in the Newberry Library of Chicago. While in Chicago she cataloged the Woman's Library of the World Columbian Exposition in 1893, a collection containing books in fifteen different languages. Successive positions were five years as head cataloger of the Department of Documents at Washington, and eleven years as Chief of the Library of the University of Vermont at Burlington. From Vermont she returned to her Alma Mater at Syracuse, and spent three years as head cataloger of the University Library and lecturer on Public Documents in the Library School. Later she was called to California to act as special lecturer on Public Documents in Libraries to the Training Class of the Los Angeles Public Library and the Library School of the Riverside Library. Always ready with her pen she contributed many articles to *THE LIBRARY JOURNAL* and also published a *Guide to the Use of Public Documents in Libraries* which is an acknowledged authority on the subject and has been placed in many of the foremost libraries of

the country. Her long career of usefulness was cut short by ill health, and for some years she had lived a quiet life, always, however, retaining a keen interest in matters of moment in the outside world. She was a member of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, the American Library Association and the League of Women Voters. Always warm in her friendships, she will be much missed by many with whom she kept in touch.

Appointments

HELEN J. ADELMAN, formerly with the Bankers Trust Company Library, is now on the staff of the library of Price, Waterhouse and Company.

LUTIE A. BEGGS, Pittsburgh '17, was appointed librarian of the Junior High School Library, Ventura, Calif., for the school year 1932-1933.

ALICE BROWN, Columbia '28, was appointed on September 1 to organize work with intermediate children at the Queens Borough Public Library, N. Y.

NORMA B. CASS, Columbia '28, has been promoted to the position of chief reference librarian of the University of Kentucky Library.

DOROTHY CHARLES, Michigan '31, has resigned her position as cataloger at the Indiana State Library to become head cataloger of the Osterhout Free Library, Wilkes Barré, Pa.

VIRGINIA CHASE, Pittsburgh '29 and Columbia '32, has been appointed children's specialist in charge of the Central Children's Room, Queens Borough Public Library, N. Y.

CATHERINE CONDON, Columbia '28, has been appointed first assistant in the Circulation Department of the Des Moines, Iowa, Public Library.

DONALD CONEY, Michigan '27, has recently given up his position at the University of North Carolina Library to accept an appointment as supervisor of Technical Processes at the Newberry Library, Chicago.

MARJORIE S. CRANE, Pittsburgh '28, has been appointed children's librarian of the Utica, N. Y., Public Library.

BARBARA F. DALY, Wisconsin '31, was appointed cataloger of the T. B. Scott Public Library, Wisconsin Rapids, on August 1.

HARRY B. DEVEREAUX, Columbia '31, has gone to the Queens Borough Public Library as acting curator of the Long Island collection.

M. ALICE MATTHEWS, librarian of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington, D. C., has prepared a six-page selected list of references on "War Debt Cancellation or Revision."

JEANNETTE C. SHIRK, Pittsburgh '31, is librarian of the Shaler Township High School, Glenshaw, Pa.

MARGARET H. SILVERNAIL, Columbia '28, has been appointed elementary schools librarian of the East Orange, N. J., Free Public Library.

HARRIET H. STANLEY, Albany '95, for the past five years in charge of cataloging at Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass., has resigned.

ELIZABETH STILLMAN, Columbia '28, has been appointed librarian of the Tenaflly, N. J., Public Library.

Librarian Wanted

NEW YORK STATE Training School for Boys, Warwick, N. Y., Department of Social Welfare. Salary \$1621 to \$2100 and maintenance. One immediate appointment expected at \$1800 and maintenance. Candidates must be graduates of a college or university or have had equivalent education. Either as a part of or in addition to that education they must have had either (a) not less than one year of training in an approved library school and at least one year of satisfactory paid professional experience in a library, preferably in a grammar school or high school; or (b) not less than one year of graduate work in education, including at least six graduate hours of credit in teaching methods, in vocational guidance, or in some other equivalent subjects and at least one year of satisfactory professional educational experience preferably in junior or senior high school grades and a knowledge of library

methods; or (c) a satisfactory equivalent combination of the experience and education of the kinds mentioned under (a) and (b).

Written examination application forms may not be issued by mail after January 5, and may not be accepted if bearing a postmark later than January 6. Unwritten Examination forms may not be issued by mail after January 19, and may not be accepted if bearing a postmark later than January 20. Written examinations will be held January 21, and candidates for unwritten ones should not appear for test on that date. For application forms address a postal card to Examination Division, State Department of Civil Service, Albany, N. Y.

EMMA C. TURNER, Wisconsin '32, by a joint arrangement was appointed librarian for both the Public and High School libraries at Bloomer, Wis., the work, which includes reorganization, began with the opening of school in September.

WILHELMINE VEHS�AGE, Columbia '31, has been appointed librarian and teacher of German in the Westwood, N. J., High School.

ELEANOR C. WILKINS, Columbia '30, left Sarah Lawrence College in September to take a position in the library of Scripps College, Claremont, Calif.

LAWRENCE C. WROTH, librarian of the John Carter Brown Library of Brown University, Providence, R. I., has been appointed Rosenbach Lecture Fellow in Bibliography at the University of Pennsylvania for the current academic year.

KWAN TSING WU, Michigan '32, has recently accepted the librarianship of Ginling College, University of Nanking, Nanking, China.

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Wanted

THE UNIVERSITY of Minnesota Library, Minneapolis, is interested in securing specimens of newspapers published during the Spanish-American War period. It is also interested in securing the issues for the first two or three years of the New York Illustrated News.

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Books Wanted

THE H. W. WILSON Company, 958-972 University Ave., N. Y. C. *Living Age* V 250 (1906) Nos 3236, 3249; V 275 (1912) No 3561; V 297 (1918) Nos 3848, 3856, 3858; or complete volumes containing these numbers. *Botanical Gazette* V 9 Nos 10, 11; V 48; Nos 1, 5; V 52; Nos 3, 4; V 55; No 3; V 56; No 5; V 58; Nos 1, 3, 4; V 59; Nos 1-5.

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A FILE of *Le Temps*, August, 1914 to June, 1919, enclosed in red rope folders, fairly good condition, is offered for sale at \$25. by Princeton University Library, N. J. Apply to Lawrence Heyl, Chief of Acquisitions Dept.

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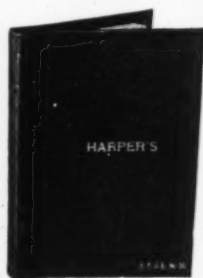
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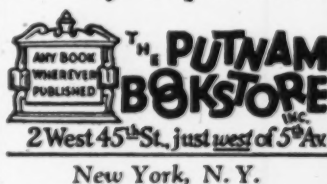
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